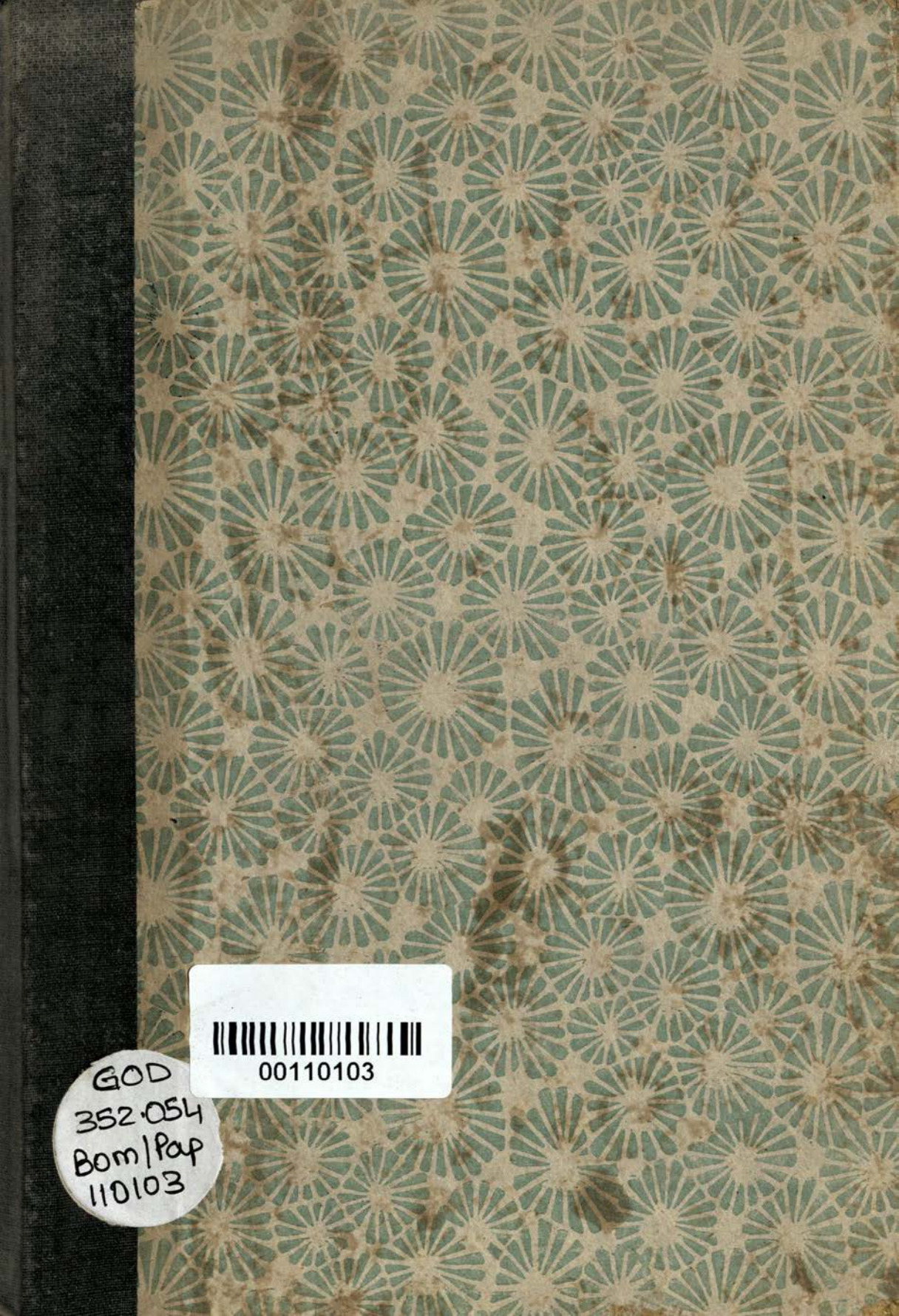
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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CLIX—New Series.

# PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

# REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

IN THE

110103

# OLD RÁNEBENNUR TÁLUKA

OF THE

# DHÁRWÁR COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1883.

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SKETCH MAP
SHOWING MAIN LINES OF ROAD FROM
DHARWAR AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRY
TO THE COAST.
Scale of 16 Miles to an Inch.
0 4 8 16 24
Photozincographed, Govt. Office, Poona, 1880.
to Poona
to Bijapur
to Belliari
to Bangalore
to Chunnagiri
to Bangalore
to Chandanpur
from Gundapur
NIZAM'S TERR.
BELLARI COL:
MYSORE TERR.
KALADGI
Bagalkot
Hundgund
Badami
Malprabha R.
Kerur
Yadvad
Salhatti
Yargatti
Gokak
Ghatprabha R.
Gotur
Karli R.
Vingorla
Rande
Purpoli Ghs
Parri Ghs
Baitsi
Turkwari
BELGAUM
Nesargi
Sampgaon
Bagewari
Mugutkhan Hulki
Malprabha R.
Saundatti
Nargund
Ron
Naregal
Khanapur
Kittur
Nandgad
Bidi
Tegur
Hebli
Nawalgund
Gadak
Anmgeri
Bendre Halla
DHARWAR
Lingamat
Tini Ghs
Sawarkop
Cuzeh Ghs
Jagalbet
Haliyal
Hubli
Mulgund
Dambal
Kundgol
Shirhatti
Mundargi
Supa
Kalghatgi
Ingalgi
Laxmeshwar
Taras
Dhandshi
Shaggaon
Sawanur
Bankapur
Tatihal
Barbull Ghs
Yellapur
Mundgod
Kali Nadi R.
Ghs
Arbail
Mallapur
KARWAR
Sunksal
Pala
Hangal
Karajgi
Haveri
Moti Bennur
Varada R.
Tungabhadra R.
Ankola
Gundalballa
Sirsi
Yekkanbi
Ambarkai
Ranibennur
Harihar
Gokarn
Mirjan
Derimana
Banwasi
Kod
Hirekerur
Davangeri
Coompta
Santgal
Tuari R.
Bilgi
Siddapur
Sorab
Udgani
Honawar
Jog
Gersappa
Shikarpur
Honnali
Talgupi
Sagar
Anantapur
Kumsi
Bhatkal
Shimoga
Tungabhadra R.

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioners
No 75 Dated 21st January 1878.
Maximum dry crop rate
Class 1 ... 2 . 0
2 ... 1 . 12
3 ... 1 . 10
4 ... 1 . 6
OLD BANKÁPUR TÁLUKA
JAGHIR
COLLECTORATE
RÁNEBENNUR
HARIHAR
Háwanur
Guttal
Airm
Medleri
Yakkigur
Honshetti
Chatgeri
Tarchalli
Hirebidri
Kerlagi
Marlur
Kadlikoppa
Antarwalli
Mushtur
Mokanur
Kerlagi
Bedwal
Kumsi
Kumsi
Kumsi

No. 75 of 1878.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,*
*Poona, 21st January* 1878.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment of the one hundred and thirty (130) villages comprising the old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, the original settlement of which was introduced in 1847-48, being reported upon by Captain Wingate's letter No. 15, dated 26th January 1848, and sanctioned by Government letter No. 2773, dated 16th May 1848. A map showing the villages in question is hereto appended, and also a general map which will show the position of this táluka.

2. These one hundred and thirty villages are now distributed as follows:—

94 remain in the present Ránebennur Táluka.
36 have been transferred to the Karajgi Táluka.

3. These villages have been entirely remeasured on the system hitherto adopted in regard to the talukas of Dhárwár already settled, the detail of which is explained in my report* on the old Bankápur Táluka, from which I will here quote, as the same reasons precisely apply here also, this táluka being contiguous to and very similar in character to that táluka:—

*No. 7 of 4th January 1876, para. 3 and following paras.

"Every separate occupancy already recognized in the Government accounts is made into a separate survey number. Similarly, every separately recognized share of inám land is made into a separate survey field in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4248, dated 24th July 1873; this will entirely save in future the difficulties which have hitherto frequently occurred in the collection of judi from the land being entered in the name of one person and being actually held by another, who was, moreover, frequently responsible in the accounts for his quota of judi on the whole vatan, without any sub-division of the land being correspondingly recorded against his name. Survey numbers containing inám and Government land are also divided into separate numbers according to boun-

daries laid down under the Mámlatdár's orders. All survey fields of excessive area are divided into survey fields of about 20 acres each.

"4. No sub-divisions of survey fields are now recognized and made into separate survey numbers which have not already separate recognition as distinct occupancies in the accounts. It would, it appears to me, be very inadvisable not to take this opportunity of putting every separate occupancy, already having separate recognition by entry in the Government accounts, on the independent basis of a separate revenue survey number, thus freeing the holder from all possibility of any future complication or involvement of his interests with those of the other occupant or occupants in what has hitherto been one survey number. No new occupancies whatever are created, large or small; but every existing occupancy recognized in the Government accounts as such, whether large or small in area, is made an independent survey number.

"5. I did not think that it would be feasible to dispense with entire re-measurement. In the first place the boundary-marks were put up at the time of the original survey with various degrees of promptitude after the measurement was executed; at that time Act III. of 1846, under which systematic provision for the erection and preservation of boundary marks was made, did not exist, and a possibility of some errors in locating the marks existed. I do not, however, think that in Dhárwár any very serious extent of error arose from this cause. But a large number of survey fields require to be sub-divided into two or more, in pursuance of the measures explained in the preceding paragraphs; again a large number abutted on country cart-tracks and nálás. The latter are of a very shifting nature as regards their course in the black cotton soil; and the former, when a large proportion of the country was waste, were not kept, by the interests of the holders of the land on each side, within such well-defined limits as is now the case, and, consequently, a very unnecessary width of land was cut up as the track and excluded from the contiguous survey fields. A considerable number of made roads have been lined out in this táluka as everywhere else in the country, which required to be laid down on the map, and the area devoted to the road rejected from within the boundary of the survey number through which it passed, which would, in fact, be divided into two numbers, with the new road for a dividing line of boundary. Very many survey fields, again, contained both dry-crop and rice land, much of the latter being watered by tanks. The separation of the several areas of dry and irrigated land in one survey number was not, at the time of the first survey, executed with the accuracy required of recent years. In many parts land, formerly recorded as rice land, has long been disused as such and cultivated as dry-crop land only, and *vice versâ*. The same remarks apply to the bágáit or garden lands, of which there is in the táluka a considerable area of a quality unknown in the Northern Deccan. Thus, the entire re-measurement of all survey fields of a mixed nature—that is, containing both dry and irrigated land—was absolutely necessary. After deducting these survey fields, which, from the causes above stated, it would have been imperatively necessary to remeasure, the residue would have been small; and as regards these, too, a careful inspection of and renovation of all deficiencies in boundary-marks would have been necessary and the entry of the marks on the village maps. This was not done under the first survey, and partly in consequence of this the stones, in irrigated land especially, are found to a great extent to have disappeared.

"6. It became, in fact, the shortest and most economical course to remeasure entirely and thoroughly, and thus ensure no fields escaping re-

measurement by error or oversight in the first instance, requiring consequently men to be sent back to them to correct and make good deficiencies at considerable loss of time. If this re-measurement was an expensive operation there would be a strong reason for avoiding it to the utmost possible extent, even at the risk of leaving some imperfections in the work; it has not, however, in the case of this or any of the other tálukas re-measured in Dhárwár, cost more than Re. 0-1-4 per acre all over, and a very small fraction of this would be saved if actual re-measurement was confined to the survey fields above indicated, as those in which it was absolutely necessary, and a mere inspection of boundary-marks of the residue."

4. In carrying out the above measures the 12,438 survey numbers of these 130 villages have become 19,839 survey numbers or fields.

5. In Ránebennur there was an additional reason calling for re-measurement. The old táluka was bounded on the east for a distance of some sixty miles by the river Tungbhadra, which is here a very large stream, probably averaging from 400 to 500 yards from bank to bank, and constantly overflowing its banks for some distance in the monsoon. As the soil along a great part of the course of this river is "regur", or black cotton soil, considerable changes are caused through these floods by additions to and subtractions from previously existing lands.

6. The difference in the total areas of the former and present surveys is as little as could be expected under the circumstances. The area under the old survey is acres 304,559 and under the present survey acres 306,276, an excess of acres 1,717 in favour of the present survey, or 0·5 per cent., in round numbers a fraction more than half an acre on every hundred acres. This difference is to be accounted for by more careful measurement up to the present limit of occupation on roads, nálás and on the rivers Tungbhadra and Varda. This difference between the old and new surveys is a little greater than we have met with in the other tálukas, but it is to be accounted for by the great length of river frontage.

7. In individual survey fields in some cases a good deal of difference in the area by the last survey and that of the present survey was found. The Tungbhadra and the Varda rivers together give some (80) eighty miles of river-bank in this táluka, a length which would be greatly added to by that of the larger confluents of these rivers. Floods are a common cause of destruction of boundary-marks, the replacing of which accurately at the time, especially when the land on one side is unoccupied waste, is not very easy; floods also greatly alter the areas of survey fields by diluvion or alluvion. The following statement shows the differences in the areas of the survey fields of 129 of the 130 villages under report; the data for one village have not been supplied to me :—

| Number of Villages. | Total Survey Nos. by old Survey. | Difference between areas by former and present Survey. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Within 5 per cent. | Over 5 and under 10 per cent. | Over 10 and under 15 per cent. | Over 15 and under 20 per cent. | Over 20 per cent. |
| 129 | 11,769 | 10,793 | 596 | 189 | 82 | 103 |

8. The number of cases, 970, in which the areas of the past and present survey differ by more than 5 per cent. is greater than would have been expected with a system of permanent boundary-marks and annual minute inspection of them, but no system of boundary-marks can obviate the destruction of them by floods and the addition or subtraction of entire areas by the same agency. At the time of the last settlement three-fifths of the whole Government land in the táluka was unoccupied waste ; when a boundary-mark is destroyed, it is much more difficult to secure its re-erection in the proper place in unoccupied land or, more than all, in land occupied on one side only, than on the boundary between two occupied survey fields. The best preservation of the boundary-marks is to be found in occupation on both sides of the boundary, and now that land is so generally occupied few changes in the legitimate boundaries will be attempted in the future, or, if attempted, will pass without immediate detection and correction.

9. The re-classification was conducted in the mode successfully applied to the previously revised tálukas of Dhárwár. In the better class of soils, those classed by the former survey at above 10 annas, a percentage of 15 numbers in the first 100 survey numbers and of 5 per cent. of every after 100 numbers was re-classed in order to ascertain the general standard of the old classification. In the inferior soils a much larger percentage was re-classed in the first instance, and an additional amount, or the whole, re-classed when it appeared called for. When the area of rice land in a survey number appeared as more than one-fourth in excess of the area by the former survey it was thought necessary to re-class it. The water classification in rice and garden lands was entirely redone ; in the first place a systematic water classification had not been introduced when this táluka was first settled, and, secondly, the changes in water-supply from the silting up or deterioration of some tanks and the repairs of others, would after the lapse of thirty years demand a fresh examination preparatory to a new assessment.

10. In this as in all tálukas into which revised settlements have been introduced under my control, I have had detailed state-

ments made out showing the past and present classification of every survey number or field, and after myself comparing the result in every field have given directions regulating the amount of general adjustment, by way of increase or decrease, to be applied to the old classification of the village in lands now not re-classed; and also the classification valuation to be adopted in the case of every re-classed survey field, taking especial care when the new classification in any instance was materially in excess of the old to reduce the new classification as far as one class, so as to prevent the possibility of any error in the present classification, tending to exaggerate the natural increase of assessment rates to be looked for on revision, which increase, of course, would fall with special force in a case when from any cause the original classification valuation was from any cause somewhat low and the present somewhat high. The simple course in revision undoubtedly would be to increase all existing assessments by a certain percentage. This would answer if the original rating was correct; it was doubtless as fairly correct as circumstances at the time would admit of; but a more correct rating and one more applicable to existing circumstances is attainable. For instance, a percentage increase of assessment all over equally on good and bad land would certainly not be received without much discontent, the value attached to such lands and their ability to pay a rent being out of all proportion to their existing assessment. Consequently an increase of assessment on revision which could be easily borne by the better class of lands would bear very heavily on the poorer lands. At the time of the first settlement three-fifths of the whole Government land of the táluka was unoccupied waste and this included much very good land, there was then an evident object in rating lowly the better class of land, which under the old native assessment was always rated disproportionately highly and was consequently much of it unoccupied, in order to induce the taking up that land first and in preference to the poorer land from which, though the immediate burden of the assessment was very much lighter, much lower profits would be ultimately derived; in fact, a bounty in the shape of a low assessment was placed in the occupation of the good land, the profits derived from the cultivation of which would afterwards draw the poorer land also into occupation.

11. Then in revision it becomes very necessary to carefully avoid overrating the poorer land and to look for the larger portion of the increase of revenue on the better classes of land; this might to some extent be managed without re-classification, but it can be more safely managed and with a larger increase of revenue with the aid of sufficient re-classification to enable us to ascertain with a reasonable amount of accuracy how the old classification stood, and thus to learn where to increase the old classification rating and where to decrease it.

12. The old classification in general we find to have been executed with great accuracy, but there are exceptions to this in the case of some tracts where the land, though of good intrinsic quality, had been waste from time immemorial and was overgrown with thorny scrub : the finer particles of soil on the top being washed away by the action of the rain during several generations at least, the appearance of the surface soil covered with stones and indurated by the sun gave a very imperfect clue to the real value of the land, and though by our classification the soil below the surface as well as that on the top is examined, yet the forbidding appearance of the surface, due to generations of neglect, could not fail to be without a considerable influence in determininig the valuation. In such lands were constantly found great differences between the past and present classification valuation—differences which are justly set right by the present work, taking care, however, always in such extreme cases to keep well within the just rating instead of by any accident or error in the least exceeding it, so that no man holding such a field should be able to assert that his new assessment was not most fully as low as that of any of his neighbours holding land of similar quality. As we have always found as a rule the tendency of the old classification, compared with the standard we now adopt, to be low in the better class of soils and in proportion high in the lower class, in the present work the remedying of this defect has been the object constantly in view ; and having a generally fair base to work upon in the old classification, the adjustments applied will enable us to obtain a larger increase of revenue than we could have safely aimed at by a general percentage increase without any examination of the old classification and at the same time without the great disturbance of the general proportions of existing assessments, liable to be caused by assessing on an entire re-classification, which would moreover be a much more expensive operation.

13. The following statement shows the area of each description of land according to the past and present surveys :—

| | Former Survey, Acres. | Present Survey, Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Arable dry crop ... ... ... | 2,38,220 | 2,49,473 |
| Rice land... ... ... ... | 744 | 1,167 |
| Garden land ... .. ... | 849 | 2,195 |
| Unarable unassessed lands, hills, &c. ... | 64,746 | 53,441 |
| Total ... | 3,04,559 | 3,06,276 |

14. The increase in the arable area is due to the decrease in the unarable head, land having been removed from the latter to

the former head in consequence of it being of such quality as could now be remuneratively occupied, such not being the case at the time of the former settlement. The increase in the rice and garden land is, in the main, due to the improvement in the means of irrigation from tanks during the last thirty years.

15. Excepting the adjacent Kod Táluka of Dhárwár, which is situated to the westward, the Ránebennur Táluka is the most southern táluka of the Presidency. On the east it is bounded by the river Tungbhadra, which, excepting two villages of this táluka on the eastern bank, separates it from the Belláry Collectorate of the Madras Presidency on the eastern boundary, and from Mysore in the southern part. In the north and east of the táluka black cotton soil predominates, in the central and western part black and red gravelly and stony soils are intermixed, and the surface of the country is broken by several ranges and patches of stony red hills of no great height.

16. There is a considerable diversity in the climate of the east and west of the táluka; the rainfall in the western part being on the average sufficient and favourable and much more certain and favourable than in the east and north-east. In this táluka, as generally in the Deccan and Southern Máratha Country, the belts of rainfall are parallel to the line of ghâts and become less favourable as the distance therefrom increases. The extreme north-east of this táluka may be considered to be on the edge of the belt of country subject to uncertain monsoon which extends throughout the south and centre of the Presidency, to the west and to the east of which rainfall is much more certain. The Indápur and part of the Bhimthadi tálukas in the Poona Collectrate are notorious and extreme examples of this, the rainfall there being far more uncertain than in the tracts either to the west or to east of them. The Ránebennur Táluka has a double chance in that it participates fully in both monsoons and from its southerly position very fully in the later one, commonly called the Madras monsoon; on the whole the rainfall on the average of years in the western and central part of the táluka may be reckoned on as good, sufficient and opportune, but it is not so certain in the extreme north-east. Crops sown under the kharíf or early rains commencing in June amount to about 62 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 38 per cent. being rabi sown in September and October.

17. This táluka is essentially a dry-crop tract,—jowári, túr wheat, oil-seeds and cotton being the prevailing crops. The New Orleans variety of cotton is more largely grown than the native variety, and thrives well. What rice is met with, is mostly grown in the western villages. In five (5) villages only are tanks of considerable size, retaining water either through the year or till late

in the hot weather, when the supply may be expected to be renewed by the heavy thunder-storms usually occurring in the end of April or beginning of May. Below these tanks, sugar-cane, cocoanuts, supári or arecanut and the leaf eaten with it are grown, besides many irrigated crops of an inferior description.

18. In communications a great change has taken place in the last thirty years; then there was not a mile of made road in the táluka, now it is traversed by two main lines. First, that from Bangalore and Harihár, where there is a bridge over the Tungbhadra, up to Hubli, the old mail road from Poona to Bangalore; and, secondly, by a road which branches off from the above about four miles north-west of Harihár and proceeds through the Kod Táluka to Sirsi and the coast at the port of Kumta. Thirdly, a road which runs east and west through the north of the táluka from Hawánur to Hangal and Kumta carries a good deal of traffic between Belláry, from which Hawánur is distant about (90) ninety miles, and the south of the Dhárwár Collectorate. All these roads, and most especially the first-named, carry a very heavy cart traffic during the greater part of the year, which creates a great demand for fodder along and near these lines. Besides these there are other local roads connecting large markets and forming feeders to the above main lines. There are also cart-tracks in abundance which are fairly passable in the fine season.

19. The táluka is well supplied with markets, those of Byádgi, Ránebennur and Guttal being the chief. Byádgi is a very important entrepôt of trade between the coast and the interior, and is a place of great and growing importance. There are also many other minor markets in and in the vicinity of the táluka. Ránebennur, the population of which is returned as 10,496 souls, is the only place with a population in excess of 4,000.

20. The only manufacture carried on in the táluka is that of weaving both in cotton and wool: 1,722 looms are returned as employed upon the former material and 379 upon the latter. The cotton cloth made is only of the coarse kind of ordinary use as clothing. The wool is made into "kamlis", the blankets in use by all the middle and lower classes of natives, and are considered to be a quality above the average. In the towns of Ránebennur and Byádgi the largest number of weavers live; the remainder are scattered through the other villages in larger or smaller numbers. No data are available to allow a complete comparison of the present numbers of the whole weaving population with that of thirty years ago, but I find from returns obtained from the Mámlatdár, that in 19 of the largest towns and villages there were 1,648 members of weaving families in 1847, and the same villages show 1,586 souls under the same head now: there is a decrease, indeed; but

considering the progress which European manufactures have made in supplanting those of native origin, it is satisfactory that the decrease is no greater.

21. The following statement compiled from the statistical return No. VI, appended, made up during the re-classification of the táluka, shows the comparative statistics of thirty years ago and the present time :—

| | Thirty years ago at the time of previous settlement. | 1877. | Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population ... ... ... | 66,064 | 82,469 | 16,405 | ... | +24·83 |
| Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled. | 9,160 | 14,784 | 5,624 | ... | +61·39 |
| Houses { Thatched ... ... | 3,704 | 2,710 | ... | 994 | —26·83 |
| Agricultural cattle ... ... | 18,042 | 20,110 | 2,068 | ... | +11·46 |
| Cows, buffaloes and their young... ... ... ... | 37,342 | 26,635 | ... | 10,707 | —28·67 |
| Sheep and goats ... ... | 36,118 | 22,761 | ... | 13,357 | —36·98 |
| Carts ... ... ... ... | 899 | 3,114 | 2,215 | ... | +246·38 |
| Horses and ponies ... ... | 623 | 427 | ... | 196 | —31·46 |
| Wells and boorkees or well-like erections on banks of streams ... ... ... | 687 | 1,032 | 345 | ... | +50·21 |
| Tanks { Irrigation ... ... | 18 | 17 | ... | 1 | — 5·55 |
| Tanks { Drinking ... ... | 56 | 68 | 12 | ... | +21·42 |

22. The tract under report contains 478½ square miles. The population at present amounts to 173 to the square mile, which is a good average rate for a táluka in the main dependent on dry-crop cultivation, without large towns or any manufactures of importance and with considerable tracts of sterile land. The numbers show a sufficient and safe ratio of increase. A considerable portion of the statistics of the population were taken after November last, and as the central and eastern parts of the táluka were severely touched by the recent famine, it is probable that the numbers were for the time somewhat reduced by emigration. The increase in the number of the better class of houses, the flat-roofed and tiled, and the decrease in the inferior thatched houses, is a most conclusive proof of a great advance in prosperity. The first thing which a rayat does when his circumstances improve is to build himself a flat mud-roofed house, or a tiled house, instead of the thatched dwelling which he was heretofore obliged to be content with.

23. The marked increase in agricultural cattle is a new feature in Dhárwár, where the absorption of land into cultivation has generally so reduced grazing as to render stall-feeding common, and consequently the quality of cattle has greatly improved but at the expense of their numbers. The large area of poor waste land, more than acres 50,000 still remaining, mostly fit for grazing only,

is evidently the reason for this. The reduction in the numbers of cows, buffaloes and their young, however, shows that the same causes which were at work elsewhere in Dhárwár were in operation here, as this class would include all cattle not used for agricultural purposes and all the worthless beasts, unfit to do a single day's work, kept formerly merely because they cost nothing. Nothing more strongly indicates the great increase in the prosperity of the táluka than the immense increase in the number of carts, no less than 2,215, or 246 per cent. This increase is a sure index to the extent to which the export trade has augmented, and this is, in the main, due to the great improvement in communication with the coast. At the time of the former settlement there was no road down the ghâts practicable for carts between the Dhárwár Collectorate and the coast, and there was no made road whatever even leading in the direction of the ghâts ; pack bullocks were the sole means available for the transport of produce. It is pretty certain that our present returns do not show all the carts or cattle belonging to the táluka, large numbers of carts and cattle employed in the carrying trade to the coast would escape notice, and in consequence of the scarcity of fodder during last season a considerable number of the cattle and other animals were certainly absent, having been taken to the western jungles on the ghâts for grazing. It is the common practice in Dhárwár for rayats to employ their cattle in the carrying trade as soon as they can be spared from agricultural operations, and even frequently to go beyond being mere carriers and to engage in trade ventures themselves. In fact, there are few things which a Dhárwár rayat would not turn his head to if he saw the chance of making something by it.

24. I have no data showing precisely the total number of wells used for irrigation at the time of the last settlement, but it appears that of the present total number, 345, or an increase of 50 per cent., have been sunk in the last thirty years, and 504 are now used for irrigation. Except in the saturated area below tank beds this is not a favourable country for sinking wells, the water being generally deep below the surface. The irrigation tanks show a decrease of one, that one which was of very minor importance having silted up.

25. With increasing cultivation the number of sheep and goats must be expected to show a decrease. Horses and ponies also show a decrease, which is no more than was to be looked for : in former times, when there were no roads, people were obliged to walk or go on an animal's back if they required to travel ; now carts are very generally used for this purpose.

26. Statistical Return No. V, appended, shows the distribution of the population between agricultural and non-agricultural,

giving 42,393 souls, or 51·40 per cent., as purely agricultural, 18,809, or 22·87 per cent., as partly agricultural, and 21,267, or 25·73, as non-agricultural. I cannot consider this classification of the people as other than approximate, as extreme difficulty must occur in securing a precise definition of the class to which individuals correctly belong.

27. From Statistical Statement No. IV, columns 10 and 11, it would appear that, notwithstanding the increase of population, actually a smaller number can now read than could do so thirty years ago: 3,981 formerly and only 2,502 now. This is most certainly not the case, and some enormous error must exist in the present numbers, since I find that there are in these villages now (13) thirteen Government boys' schools, with an average attendance of 712, and (46) forty-six private boys' schools with an average attendance of 856. Regarding what number of schools formerly existed, we have no record, but it is certain that schools are much more numerous now than formerly here, and a present daily attendance of over 1,550 boys is quite incompatible with an adult reading population of only 2,502. Moreover, the return shows an entire absence of females able to read and write, but it appears that there is one Government girls' school with an average daily attendance of seventy-five (75). There must, then, be some among the adult female population able to read. I regret that the educational statistics furnished to me by Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent, should be so much more than doubtful, but there is no time now to remedy this defect, which could only be done by a detailed investigation. In regard to the numbers entered now and thirty years ago as able to read, an absolute decrease in the number now recorded, or but a very small increase, has been returned in previous revision settlement reports in Dhárwár; but it must be noted that, thirty years ago, ability to write his name in some kind of half intelligible manner was asserted by a man as a proof of being able to write and therefore to read, and a large number of the male population claiming to be literate could do this much and no more. Now matters have materially changed for the better, and I have myself, day after day, seen common cartmen in some numbers from the Dhárwár Districts at the post-delivering place in Kumta reading their letters, and able to give a perfectly intelligent account of the prices, weather and other matters interesting to them communicated from their homes. A more practical and gratifying proof of the spread of education it would be impossible to imagine, as the ability among the cartman class to read a letter of any kind may be said to have been quite unknown thirty years ago. The numbers now returned are undoubtedly below what is correct: this is certainly in part due

to error, but it may be in part due to the large numbers of the able-bodied male population who were absent from the táluka last year, and thus escaped being recorded.

28. The appended statement, showing particulars of transactions in sale and mortgage, compiled from data collected during the classification from the records of the registration office, show the high value placed upon land in the tract under report. Very many more cases were recorded which I have excluded on account of their comprising something more than the land alone; in some cases a house was included in the transaction; in others one or more bullocks, so that it was impossible to ascertain precisely how much of the sale-money was for the land alone. No cases anterior to 1873 are shown. In all these registered transactions the doubt always occurs as to how far the whole transaction is before us, and whether what is before us is not the final transaction of a long series of dealings. If we see the payment of a certain sum for a piece of land registered, we may assume that not less than that sum is paid; but how much more is paid, or has been paid, or foregone under transactions resting on verbal agreements, which there is neither need or desire to make public, we know nothing. This is the only way of accounting for the extraordinarily variable sums as represented in multiples of the assessment recorded as paid for land, ranging in extremes of the instances given in the statement from one or two years' purchase on the assessment up to eighty-five years; from twelve to twenty years' purchase, however, appear to be common rates. The terms under which land is shown to be mortgaged and leased, are not less remarkable as showing how slightly the present assessment affects the value of land in the market. The terms as recorded are extraordinarily variable; the commonest form of transaction appears to be the borrowing a sum and making over land to the lender, who is sometimes to pay the Government assessment and sometimes not, the profits derivable from the land constituting the interest of the sum lent. As, for instance, in case No. 16, where the returns above the Government assessment on acres 24-36, bearing assessment Rs. 17, constitute the interest upon Rs. 2,000 lent for 20 years on these terms. The annual interest of this sum at 12 per cent. would be Rs. 240 a year. The next case, No. 17, shows that on acres 12-32, bearing assessment Rs. 10, Rs. 300 were lent, the annual interest of which at 12 per cent. would be Rs. 36. The cases of lease, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, are remarkable as showing the large sums paid down for the occupation of land for a term of years. I have taken 12 per cent. as the rate of interest on which the above calculations

Appendices A. and B.

are made as the lowest rate on which money is ordinarily lent on good security, though a fraction over 18 per cent. or 3 pies per rupee monthly, is a commoner rate of interest, and is even lower than is often paid. Many of the cases of both sale and mortgage relate to inám lands, which pay only local cess of one anna in the rupee of their assessment valuation and possibly some quit-rent. The sums realized by sale and mortgage of inám land offer no marked contrast to those realized on Government lands, which shows how little the fact of land bearing full Government assessment or not is taken into consideration as affecting the value of land in the market.

29. From the returns made out at the time of the classification it appears that there are 11,564 Government survey numbers or fields in occupation in these villages; of these 9,410, or 81·37 per cent., are actually cultivated by the occupant or person holding directly under Government, 353 numbers of which are cultivated by him in partnership with other persons. Survey numbers or fields 2,154, or 18·63 per cent., are cultivated by sub-tenants of the holder under Government, of which 1,620 are held on money-rents and 534 on grain-rents or share of the produce. Regarding the amount of the money-rents we have no information. It is impossible to trust anything which the people may say on this subject. As regards grain-rents, we know that half of the gross produce is the ordinary rate, sometimes even a little more if the land is very favourably situated, and a little less under the opposite circumstances. The proportion of survey fields in these villages which are not actually cultivated by the owner under Government is less than is ordinarily found to be the case, 25 per cent. being about the usual proportion in Dhárwár as far as revision settlements have gone. This even is a proportion of non-cultivating holders of land, which can excite no surprise, as many holders of land, from youth, old age, or private reasons, would sublet their land instead of cultivating it themselves.

30. Regarding past and present prices I have obtained a return from the Collector from the year 1846 up to the present year relating to the staple articles of produce; opposite many years, however, blanks appear. In some years I have supplemented this statement by data received from Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, who did the greater part of the reclassification of this táluka. I think that, so far as it goes, this statement, which is appended, may be accepted as a fair approximation to correctness. The following average results are deduced from it for three periods since the last settlement in 1847-48, shown in seers of 80 tolas :—

Appendix C.

| Decade. | Rice in husk. | Jowári. | Linseed. | Wheat. | Nachni. | Jagri. | Areca-nut. | Cocoanuts per 100. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1848 to 1857 ... | 68¼ | 86¾ | 34 | 86¾ | 169¼ | 13¾ | 4¾ | 2 0 0 |
| 1858 to 1867 ... | 27¾ | 36 | 17 | 18 | 49½ | 8 | 2¼ | 5 0 0 |
| 1868 to 1876 ... | 28¾ | 38¼ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 46¼ | 8½ | 2¾ | 3 4 9 |

31. The prices of the middle decade from 1858 to 1867 are much raised by the exceptional prices which prevailed from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, in consequence of the American War, which raised the price of cotton to upwards of Rs. 700 per candy, and from the abundance of money poured into the country raised the price of everything else enormously. The prices of 1877 I have excluded from the calculations of averages, they being quite exceptional in consequence of the famine. It is useless going into minute calculations of the percentage increase of prices in the last thirty years, as, in consequence of information being absent for many years, the average increase cannot be considered more than approximate; the results shown are, however, I believe not materially out, and an average increase in price of full 125 per cent. appears in grains and of 100 per cent. full on the average of other articles of produce, and this additional great difference must be noted Formerly, in consequence of the absence of communications, a bumper harvest produced a local glut from the impossibility of removing the produce, and ordinary grains of the bulkier kinds in proportion to value became almost unsaleable for any material price; now the case is widely different, and a tangible price for produce can always be obtained, however plentiful the harvest may have been.

32. Cotton is the largest and most valuable export of this part of the country. Regarding the present and past price of this, we are independent of local statistics, as the Bombay price rules that of the local markets. In 1847 the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Dhárwár Collectorate was still in the experimental stage; the market price of Kumta or ordinary indigenous cotton was Rs. 85 per candy in Bombay; deducting Rs. 25 per candy for cost of transport and for the profits of intermediaries, the rayat only got Rs. 60 for his candy of cotton. Both "Kumta" or indigenous cotton and Dhárwár New Orleans or "Dhárwár Saw-ginned" two years ago were about 160 rupees per candy, now they are about Rs. 200 per candy; in the one case, taking the cost of transport and intermediate profits at the same sum as formerly, Rs. 25 per candy to Bombay, the rayat gets Rs. 135 and in the

other case Rs. 175 for his candy of cotton. It is true that the present price of cotton is higher than it has been for the last few years; but should it even fall to Rs. 150 a candy, the rayat will get over 100 per cent. more for his produce than he did thirty years ago.

33. There are about acres 35,000 ordinarily under cotton cultivation in the tract under report. At present prices in a fair season each acre will average about eighteen rupees value of cotton and seed; this will give a gross produce of Rs. 6,30,000 value of cotton for the whole táluka, or nearly three and half times the whole land revenue of the táluka under the revision of assessment about to be proposed, and this from one-sixth of the total occupied area. Cotton, moreover, is not by any means the only exported produce, grain of all kinds is exported, and oil-seeds, sugar, cocoa-nuts and arecanuts are all specially valuable articles of produce of which the larger portion is grown for export.

34. Appended to this letter is a statement (Appendix D) which gives the revenue history of this táluka for ten years before the expired settlement commenced and for every year during the thirty years it has lasted, from which the following abstract has been framed :—

| Year. | Government occupied Land. | Government arable assessed unoccupied Land. | Collections on Government Land. | Remissions. | Outstanding Balance at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837-8 to 1846-7 ... | 62,825 | 1,42,371 | 78,914 | 8,238 | 4,179 |
| 1847-8 to 1856-7 ... | 96,179 | 86,388 | 80,756 | 2,142 | 5,219 |
| 1857-8 to 1866-7 ... | 1,49,680 | 38,117 | 1,11,851 | ... | ... |
| 1867-8 to 1876-7 ... | 1,57,603 | 31,279 | 1,15,694 | 1 | *476 |

35. It will be worth while to extract some of the years of the general statement, Appendix D, which will give a more clear idea of the state of the táluka before the expired settlement and that which it has attained to under it than the consideration of ten years' averages :—

* The average outstanding balance in the last ten years is due entirely to the outstandings of last year, 1876-77, the famine year.

| Year. | | Government occupied Land. | | | | Government unoccupied arable waste. | | Total Collections from Government land, Judi on Inám land, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Occupied Acres. | Full assessment. | Remissions. | Collections. | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Before Settlement ... | 1837-38 ... | 75,384 | 107,711 | 29,152 | 78,559 | 1,26,974 | 22,188 | 1,09,490 |
| | 1838-39 ... | 74,004 | 99,485 | 27,383 | 72,102 | 1,28,982 | 24,734 | 1,00,618 |
| | 1839-40 ... | 72,275 | 95,246 | 5,241 | 90,005 | 1,30,737 | 25,874 | 1,25,075 |
| | 1846-47 ... | 49,630 | 72,795 | 2,412 | 70,383 | 1,59,554 | 50,961 | 1,03,838 |
| Year of Introduction of Settlement ... | 1847-48 ... | 65,196 | 78,095 | 20,905 | 57,190 | 1,10,797 | 57,878 | 85,430 |
| After Settlement ... | 1848-49 ... | 78,107 | 69,987 | 166 | 69,821 | 1,03,242 | 51,481 | 1,00,450 |
| | 1856-57 ... | 1,25,307 | 98,032 | ... | 98,032 | 59,535 | 26,186 | 1,29,168 |
| | 1875-76 ... | 1,56,193 | 1,15,228 | ... | 115,228 | 33,772 | 12,232 | 1,48,320 |

While requesting reference to the detailed annual statement, Appendix D, I make use of the years above shown as points to rest upon. The following remarks may be made in elucidation and in filling up the sketch there given. In 1837-38 and the following year there are very large remissions, more than 25 per cent. of the entire demand. In 1839-40 a change of policy occurred; the free grant of remissions was discouraged and the same policy was followed with increasing stringency up to 1846-47, with the result of inducing the resignation of nearly one-third of the whole land in occupation, and also with the result of reducing the total revenue collected in the táluka from Rs. 1,09,490 in 1837-38 to Rs. 1,03,838 in 1846-47. It is evident from the observations contained in paras. 9, 10 and 13 of Captain Wingate's report on the original settlement of this táluka that it was then in a very depressed condition. In 1847-48 the settlement was introduced and the occupied area of Government land then stood at acres 65,196 and the unoccupied assessed arable waste at acres 1,10,797. The immediate prospect of the introduction of the settlement had evidently induced the taking up of some of the land resigned in previous years. The remissions in the year of settlement amount to Rs. 20,905; this large amount is due to the remission in the year of settlement of the difference between the old and new assessment in all individual cases, when the new assessment was more than the old, and the largeness of the amount is indicative of the extreme inequality of the old native rates. The next year shows a marked increase in the occupied area, and the realized total land revenue sprung up to Rs. 1,00,450. Thence a steady progression in the occupied area and the total land revenue annually occurred; in 1856-57 the former had amounted to acres 1,25,307 and the latter to Rs. 1,29,168, which by 1875-76 had farther steadily increased to acres 1,56,193 and Rs. 1,48,320. The highest point in the occupied area and revenue was attained in

1864-65, the occupied area being then acres 1,64,092 and the total land revenue Rs. 1,56,993; this was due to the fabulous prices then prevalent consequent on the American War and the immense sums of money poured into the country, giving the people more money than they literally knew what to do with; consequently they took up any land they could lay hands upon without reference to any present intention of cultivating it. The fall of prices in the succeeding years gradually induced the resignation of that land which the people did not require; the lowest point, occupied area acres 1,54,022, was attained in 1872-73, concurrently with the fall in prices, since which year with a rise in prices some reaction has set in, and the occupied area again in 1875-76 rose to acres 1,56,193. A slight fall again occurs in 1876-77, but that year is altogether exceptional.

36. In the history of the táluka under the expired settlement it is specially to be noted that after the first year remissions became of trifling amount, as shown in the statement Appendix D, and since 1855-56 ceased entirely, excepting in the single year 1870-71, which shows the trifling sum of Rs. (7) seven remitted. Moreover, since 1853-54 up to 1875-76 the column in the statement Appendix D for balances outstanding at the end of the year shows a complete blank.

37. The failure of crops in the centre and east of the táluka in the most exceptional year, 1876-77, was very marked, and much land was not sown at all. For instance, the area under cotton in 1875-76 was acres 35,352, and the area sown with that staple in 1876-77 is returned as but acres 8,564. The returns received from the táluka, however, show that the whole land revenue due in the year was collected without remissions, but with an outstanding amount at the end of the year of Rs. 4,756.

38. There is a somewhat remarkable decrease of acres 8,027 in the total area of occupied assessed and unoccupied assessed Government land and inám land in 1876-77, compared with the preceding year, as shown in column 14 of the statement Appendix D, which requires explanation, since that amount represents the total arable area of the táluka under all tenures, and is an amount which should be liable to but trifling fluctuations, from small areas being granted for some public purpose and the assessment struck off or from land recorded as unarable being brought under assessment by the Collector. This decrease of acres 8,027 is stated to

*Note to para.* 38.—In the returns received from the Mámlatdár these acres 8,027 are stated to have been transferred from the arable to the unarable head, by order of the Collector, in 1875-76. From information received from the Acting Collector, it appears that this land comprises Government grazing land reserves, and has no connection with forest reserves.

be due to the transfer of this area from the assessed to the unarable unassessed head by order of the Collector; with the exception of acres 469 this land consisted of unoccupied assessed waste land. The reason for this transfer is not stated on the returns received, but it possibly was in connection with the contemplated formation of forest reserves.

39. There still remained in 1876-77, according to the papers of the last settlement, in the táluka an area of acres 26,214 of Government unoccupied waste, bearing a total assessment of Rs. 9,597; much of this is of very poor quality, useful for grazing only, some is of a better description and would have been taken up for cultivation probably had this been permitted. But at the time of the first settlement there was such an enormous proportion of unoccupied waste in this táluka, that Captain Wingate made large reserves for grazing purposes only in many villages, recording these lands as not to be given out for cultivation but to have the grazing right sold annually by auction. The reservation of these lands may prove very useful, in that it will permit a large area to be obtained for forest reserves without the expense of buying out any occupants. The establishment of forest reserves in this tract of country, even though they may not be productive of timber, would be very beneficial to the climate, by clothing the hills, and useful to the people, as wood of any kind is generally far from abundant. Of those assessed waste lands which still remain and which may not be required by the Forest Department, amounting to acres 26,214 by the returns of the last survey, but to acres 34,429 by the returns of the present survey, from the transfer of lands from the unarable to the arable head, I believe a good deal will be taken up for cultivation at the coming revision settlement, when they cannot be more profitably reserved to Government as solely grazing lands. As regards the quantity of land available for grazing and the produce of grass in this táluka there is no scarcity, as, besides the forest reserves which produce grass, there is still an area of more than acres 53,441 recorded as unarable which, however bad in quality as cultivable land, produces some grazing. Generally, however, it is, in my opinion, unadvisable to compel any land to be kept under grass by any artificial restrictions, it is best to leave the interest of the people to have free scope, to permit them to take up and cultivate when they choose or to keep under grass when they find it more to their profit to do so. Nothing is so destructive of the breed of cattle as a large extent of land compulsorily kept under grazing, the large area depreciates the revenue-paying capacity of the whole and induces the keeping a large number of worthless beasts, parents of others as bad as themselves, and effectually prevents any general improvement in the cattle. Nowhere will

such fine cattle be seen as in those tálukas which are entirely under cultivation and where stall-feeding is the main resource.

40. I find that at the annual auction sale of grazing lands in 1875-76, the Government assessed arable waste, acres 33,772, brought an average of Re. 0-2-7 per acre, some land in villages where the quantity of grazing land was limited brought rates double and treble this and even more. The average survey assessment of this land was Re. 0-5-10 per acre. The Government unarable waste land in the same year, amounting to acres 56,720 and certainly of very inferior quality, brought an average of Re. 0-1-6 per acre. The very great extent of grazing lands in this táluka would naturally prevent any very high price being obtained for them. Of the assessed waste lands I believe a good deal will be taken up for cultivation at the settlement, which will considerably increase the value of the residue.

41. The following statement shows the number of notices in default of punctual payment of revenue issued in the last three years, and the number of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint to obtain the revenue due after issue of the notice :—

| Year. | Number of Villages in which Notices issued. | Number of Notices. | Number of cases in which it was necessary to resort to distraint. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 25 | 63 | ..... |
| 1875-76 ... ... ... ... | 26 | 126 | ..... |
| 1876-77 ... ... ... ... | 109 | 2,425 | ..... |

In the two first years the number of cases is trifling. In the last year, that just passed, there is a large increase. This is due to two causes : first, undoubtedly to the general failure of crops last year and the expectation that, if they refused to pay, a remission might ultimately be accorded; and, secondly, to the knowledge that the general revision of assessment was coming this year, and that a backwardness in paying up last year might have some effect in inducing a depreciated estimate of the circumstances of the people. Distraint in no year of the three required to be resorted to, and the full revenue was secured without remissions or outstandings, just as in any preceding year, except in the last year when, as stated in para. 37 above, Rs. 4,756 was left outstanding at the end of the year. This last year was of so entirely an exceptional nature that no conclusion whatever can be drawn from it. It is probable that the whole of these outstandings will

be recovered in the current year, and that they are to a great extent due to the absence of the occupants of the land in the revenue-collecting season under the special strain of last year's famine.

42. The husbandry throughout this tract is generally good, the fields being fairly well cultivated, and manure freely used. The condition of the people is good, as is the case generally throughout the Dhárwár Collectorate, to which the old Ránebennur Táluka is no exception. Some indebtedness there may and must be, but it certainly does not exist to any weighing down amount or to an extent which obtrudes itself on notice.

43. We have thus now to deal with the revision of assessment of a tract of country which was in a very depressed condition thirty years ago, in which three-fifths of the arable land was waste, and consequently where land could have little or no saleable value; the occupied area and the revenue had been steadily on the decrease for the preceding ten years. The táluka was absolutely without cart communications for the export of produce to the coast or elsewhere. Now we find communication with the great markets on the coast and in the interior opened by cart roads practicable all the year round, a good supply of exportable produce to transmit by them, prices more than 100 per cent. in excess of those formerly prevalent, four-fifths of the arable land in occupation, including all that available of fair quality, and consequently, and as shown by facts, land possessing a good saleable value. We find population and all other evidences of material progress showing enormously in favour of the present in comparison with the past. Lastly, this tract with small exception possesses a fair and in a great part a very good and certain climate. After these remarks I may come to the question of the rates of assessment to be now imposed.

44. In the original settlement in 1847-48 Captain Wingate divided this táluka into two groups with different rates of assessment: the first to the west, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6; the second, comprising the eastern portion of the táluka, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4; these rates being in assimilation to the rate introduced in the preceding year in the old Bankápur Táluka adjacent to the north. I proposed also to base the rates about to be proposed on those introduced in 1875 in the old Bankápur Táluka.

45. But I propose now to divide the táluka into four groups. Formerly all were on an equality in the absence of great communications; now this is far from being the case. The climate is of course much the same as it was formerly. The following is the description of each group of villages:—

1*st*.—The central part of the old táluka comprising (35) thirty-five villages in close proximity to the great road from Mysore to Hubli and Poona; this on the whole, I think, also possesses the best climate for dry-crop cultivation: for these villages I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

2*nd*.—The villages, (24) twenty-four in number, immediately to the south-west of the first group; in the western of these villages the rainfall commences to be somewhat heavy for the best dry-crop cultivation, and they are generally off the great main line of communication, and therefore I propose to place these on a maximum four annas less than that of the preceding group, namely, Rs. 1-12-0. These villages border on the old Kod Táluka, the revision of the assessment of which is now under consideration, and where, from the heaviness of the rainfall, it will be necessary to adopt lower rates than in this part of Ránebennur, to which the rates of this group will be a stepping stone.

3*rd*.—The great mass of the east and north-east of the táluka, comprising sixty-three (63) villages; here the rainfall is certainly less favourable than in the central portion of the táluka, and the general distance from great lines of traffic is greater: for this group I propose a maximum of Rs. 1-10-0.

4*th*.—The extreme north-eastern villages (8) eight in number, where the rainfall is more inferior and more uncertain, and the distance from great lines of communication is greater than in any other part of the táluka: for these I propose a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0; both this rate and that proposed for the last described group precisely assimilate with those introduced into the adjacent part of the old Bankápur Táluka two years ago. In fact the whole of the rates now proposed for Ránebennur are on a precise parallel with those already sanctioned and introduced into Bankápur.

46. It must be understood that what is technically called the maximum rate is that on (16) sixteen annas classification valuation, the rates on the lower classification valuations following proportionately with them. But there are lands which from special circumstances class higher than sixteen annas, such as those on the banks of rivers which are favoured by occasional inundations, an advantage which in seasons of scarcity of rainfall is of inestimable advantage, one thorough saturation enabling these

lands to give crops when adjacent lands are bare from deficiency of rain. This was very noticeable in the very deficient moonsoon of last year, 1876-77. These lands are also much benefited by the deposit of silt left by the river. It is often found that crops ordinarily not grown without artificial irrigation are grown in such lands, such as various descriptions of vegetables. According to the situation and liability to inundation and to the deposit of silt these lands are classed one, two or three classes additional on their ordinary dry-crop classification, each class repersenting two annas increase of classification valuation.

47. For the rice lands I propose, as in the old Bankápur Táluka, one uniform maximum rate of Rs. 8 ; there is no reason for varying the rate on this kind of land, the supply of water is valued in the classification, it is thus independent of considerations regarding the rainfall, that rice which is dependent on rainfall alone is assessed on dry-crop rates. The better classes of rice land all bear sugarcane in triennial rotation or an after-crop of grain or pulse, the assessment of land bearing nothing but a single rice crop would never attain to near half the above maximum rate of Rs. 8. The maximum rate fixed on the rice land in this táluka by Captain Wingate at the last settlement was Rs. 5, similar to that which he adopted for the Bankápur and Hángal tálukas. Captain Wingate, however, afterwards came to the opinion that he had under-rated the productive value of these lands, and adopted rates as high as Rs. 8 in tálukas afterwards settled, as explained in para. 57 of my report * on the revision of Hángal and Taras.

* No. 178 of 3rd February 1877.

48. According to the papers of the last settlement, the rice land in the tract now under report amounted in all to acres 744, of which acres 548 was Government land. Now the total area amounts to acres 1,167, of which acres 912 are Government land, the former average rate per acre was Rs. 1-15-2, that under the rates now proposed is Rs. 2-10-2.

49. In my letter No. 7 of the 4th January 1876, paras. 53 and 56, on the revision of the old Bánkapur Taluka, I explained at length the mode of procedure I had adopted to obviate any possibility of assessing unassessable improvements in rice land made since the last settlement, which plan met with the approval of Government, as stated in para. 5 of Government Resolution No. 1031, of the 16th February 1876. Pricisely the same plan has been adopted in this táluka and in all Southern Marátha Country revisions of assessment.

50. For the garden lands of this táluka I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 12, precisely as was proposed and sanctioned for

the old Bankápur Táluka. Captain Wingate at the last settlement adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 15 for these gardens and the same in Bankápur, but this maximum rate was not actually imposed in a single instance, and I can only find but three instances in which rates were imposed above Rs. 12. As in Bankápur and Hángal, as explained in para. 61 of my letter regarding the former revision and in para. 61 also of the letter, Captain Wingate was compelled, in consequence of the ruined condition of a large proportion of the gardens at the time of the first settlement, to impose different rates on lands similarly situated as regards capacity of production, but in a very different condition of actual productiveness from neglect and the evil effect of excessive assessment. The same state of things precisely existed in this táluka, some of the old assessments before the last settlement being as high as Rs. 40 per acre. Now that the garden lands have had time to recover themselves under thirty years of liberal management, we can afford to introduce a lower maximum rate, and by applying fairly uniform rates to all lands with similar productive capacity, and by the increase of garden area, we shall obtain a very considerable increase of revenue under this head.

51. The total area of garden land under the last settlement was acres 849, of which acres 540 were Government land, bearing assessment Rs. 3,483 or an average of Rs. 6-7-2. Now we find that the total area is acres 2,195, of which acres 1,503 are Government land, bearing assessment according to the proposed rates Rs. 7,469 ; this gives an average rate per acre of Rs. 4-15-6. This great decrease in the average rate is due to a large area of land having been brought under irrigation from the surplus water of the tanks after the old gardens have received their due supply; these lands are generally cultivated with grain and vegetables only, and being much more extensive in area than the original gardens and bearing a much lower assessment in consequence of the limited supply of water, the average rate per acre is reduced to the extent which above appears.

52. In addition to the revenue derivable from the Government garden lands, there will be a considerable sum to come in, I anticipate, from inám lands which are making use of water from Government tanks without having any right to do so without payment of water-rate. I observe on examining the papers relating to the garden lands many inám survey numbers now recorded as garden and using water from Government tanks which were not so recorded at the last settlement, and, unless they can show any right to the use of water, may be called on either to pay water-rate or to give up using water.

53. Well gardens have been treated in the manner directed by Government Resolution No. 1028 of the 25th February 1874. The well bágáit recorded as existing at the time of the last settlement being assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, and land brought under irrigation since the last settlement being assessed at the simple dry-crop rate. In some cases it is found that wells have been sunk below tanks so as to draw their supply of water from them by percolation; lands below such wells are assessed at rates not exceeding double the dry-crop rate.

54. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the rates above described on each group or class of villages and on the whole together:—

| Class. | Number of villages in each. | Maximum dry-crop Rate. | By former Survey. | | By Revision Survey. | | | | | | Increase of Assessment per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government occupied Land. | | Government occupied Land. | | Government unoccupied assessed Waste. | | Total. | | |
| | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres.. | Assessment | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| 1st ... ... | 85 | 2 0 0 | 52,175 | 43,521 | 53,067 | 64,752 | 13,314 | 6,597 | 66,381 | 71,349 | 48·8 |
| 2nd ... ... | 24 | 1 12 0 | 22,255 | 18,757 | 22,513 | 24,337 | 1,554 | 833 | 24,066 | 25,170 | 29·7 |
| 3rd ... ... | 63 | 1 10 0 | 74,617 | 49,387 | 77,326 | 67,380 | 19,393 | 6,504 | 96,719 | 74,384 | 37·4 |
| 4th ... ... | 8 | 1 6 0 | 6,746 | 3,370 | 7,152 | 4,208 | 168 | 92 | 7,320 | 4,300 | 24·9 |
| Total ... | 130 | ... | 1,55,793 | 1,15,035 | 1,60,057 | 1,61,177 | 34,429 | 14,026 | 1,94,486 | 1,75,203 | 40·1 |

The total increase of revenue on the land now occupied under the revision is thus estimated at Rs. 46,142, or 40·1 per cent., somewhat less than was obtained in either the old Bankápur or Hángal tálukas, the nearest tálukas for which revised rates have been sanctioned. A moderate increase in Ránebennur is justified by the fact that a great part of the táluka is off main lines of communication. A considerable portion of the total increase of revenue estimated under the revised settlement comes from the garden and rice lands, which under the former settlement amounted to acres 1,593, bearing assessment Rs. 6,453, and now amount to acres 3,362, bearing assessment Rs. 13,409, an increase of Rs. 6,956, entirely due to the extension of irrigation. The heaviest increase falls upon the villages of the 1st group, 48·8 per cent. This part of the táluka is beyond all doubt that which has most benefited by the changes of the last thirty years.

55. Statement E, appended, shows the rate of increase in each village, which is, of course, variable; but there are only (7) seven villages in which the increase is over 60 per cent., and in all of these the increase above the average can be readily accounted for. Asundi, No. 3 of the statement, shows an increase of 64·5 per

cent.; in this village there are now acres 6 of rice land and acres 126 of garden land more than formerly,—in fact at the original settlement the whole irrigated land of this village amounted to only acres 6 of rice land. In Karur, also No. 22 of the list, which shows an increase of 63 per cent., there is a considerable increase of irrigated land, rice and garden, now for the first time brought under irrigated assessment. Taredhali, No. 17 of the list, shows an increase of 65·9. Nelwagal, No. 20 of the list, shows an increase of 67·8 per cent. Kodiyal, No. 24, shows an increase of 73·6 per cent. Yanni Hoshali, No. 27, shows an increase of 71·9 per cent. Choudadanpur, No. 70, shows an increase of 60·7 per cent. All these villages have a large proportion of very superior land, some of it inundated by the river. The tendency to undervalue such land in comparison with poorer soils was a marked defect in the old classification. Most villages have a large proportion of poor soil, the smaller increase of the assessment on which tends to counteract the increase on the superior soils and keep the average increase on the whole village down. There are in this táluka fewer cases of increase of assessment much above the average than we have ordinarily met with.

56. There is still a considerable area of Government assessed waste land in the tract, the detail of which is shown in the following statement:—

| | By old Survey. | | By present Survey. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Dry-crop ... ... | 26,206 | 9,570 | 34,422 | 14,007 |
| Rice ... ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Garden ... ... | 7 | 25 | 6 | 17 |
| Total ... | 26,214 | 9,597 | 34,429 | 14,026 |

Much of this unoccupied assessed waste land, in consequence of the great area of land then unoccupied waste, was reserved from permanent occupation at the last settlement by Captain Wingate and directed to be sold by auction annually for grazing purposes. In numerous instances there will be no advantage or object in reserving these lands from occupation in the future, and I know that the people are prepared to take up a good deal of them permanently. From this some considerable farther addition to the revenue may be looked for. How much it will be impossible to say till the settlement is actually introduced.

57. We may farther look for some increase of revenue from the judi inám lands, the ancient judi or limit of demand on which being in many cases more than the survey assessment of the first revision, that survey assessment was fixed as the judi payable for the period of the settlement. Now the ancient judi or the present survey assessment, whichever is the lowest, will become the demand for the period of the coming settlement, in accordance with the rules recently sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 7651, of the 28th December last. The judi lands in all parts of Dhárwár are very extensive, and a considerable increase of revenue will accrue from the above cause, but, on the other hand, the village officers receive additional emoluments, consequent on the increase of revenue, by a percentage on which their remuneration is calculated. I do not, therefore, calculate on any net increase of revenue from the alteration of the judi payable in future; I believe, however, that it will probably go a good way to make good the sum required to increase the emoluments of officiators. What the precise amount of the additional judi payments may prove to be cannot be, ascertained till the settlement is actually introduced.

58. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the tract under report under every head :—

| | By former Survey. | | By Revision Survey. | | Collection of Judi on Ináms. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Government occupied land ... | 1,55,793 | 1,15,035 | 1,60,057 | 1,61,177 | ..... |
| Government unoccupied arable waste ... ... ... ... | 26,214 | 9,597 | 34,429 | 14,026 | ..... |
| Ináms ... ... ... ... | 57,806 | 49,204 | 58,349 | 68,050 | 27,598 |
| Government unarable unassessed waste ... ... ... | 64,746 | ..... | 53,441 | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | 3,04,559 | 1,73,836 | 3,06,276 | 2,43,253 | 27,598 |

59. Over the whole Government occupied land of every kind, garden, rice and dry-crop, the existing assessment shows an average rate of Rs. 0-11-6 per acre. The revised assessment now proposed shows an average rate of Rs. 1-0-1, an increase on the average all over of Rs. 0-4-7 per acre.

60. The revision of assessment now reported on will, I estimate, cost under every head the sum of Rs. 47,856, for which total expenditure a total increase of annual revenue of Rs. 50,000 may be expected, namely, Rs. 46,142 from the increase of assessment on land now occupied, and I suppose that the Rs. 50,000 will be fully made up by lands now waste being taken into occupation as explained in para. 56 above.

61. I have now furnished my proposals for the revision of the assessment of the old Ránebennur Táluka. The increase of revenue proposed is, in round numbers, 10 per cent. less than we have hitherto obtained in any tálukas of Dhárwár hitherto revised, but this and the adjacent Kod Táluka, which is next for revision, are not on the whole so well situated in regard to vicinity to great centres of trade as the central and northern parts of the táluka, and have a larger proportion of soil of poor and medium quality than is met with in the northern and central part of the Collectorate already revised. In Ránebennur, as in other parts of the Collectorate, we might doubtless have obtained a larger increase to the revenue without injustice; we have hitherto obtained our increases without producing any ill-feeling, what has been done has been accepted without any demur and I may almost say without a single complaint. There now remain to be revised the old Kod Táluka, the Dhárwár Táluka, the Misrikota sub-division of the old Hubli Táluka, now mostly comprised in the new Kalghatgi Táluka, besides some villages which lapsed to Government at different periods during the last thirty years. Now that three-fourths of the Collectorate is completed, we can estimate that the total increase of revenue on the whole Collectorate will not fall short of 45 per cent., and will be obtained at a total expenditure not exceeding one year's increase of the revenue. If these results can be obtained without any dissatisfaction being created and with the acquiescence of the people in their justice, we may well be content and not ask if it would have been impossible to have added somewhat farther to the revenue.

62. A great and increasing evil affecting the welfare of the cotton production and trade of this táluka, as also of all the Dhárwár Collectorate, calls loudly for early remedy, and if that remedy is not soon applied a most important branch of the production of the staple must pass away, namely, the cultivation of the New Orleans variety of cotton introduced by Government between 1840 and 1850 with such infinite trouble. This cotton can only be freed from the seed by a saw-gin. The saw-gins have been steadily deteriorating in condition for years past, and are, now believed to be, with very few exceptions, in such a state as to be hardly capable of becoming much worse; the final result must be the abandonment of the cultivation of the American variety, and a large decrease in the total area under cotton, for the area under American could not be replaced by an increased area under indigenous or "Kumta" cotton. If this was the case the evil would not be so great, as that too is a very excellent kind, very highly valued by the Bombay mills. The reason of this is that without the aid of machinery the present area of cotton crop could not be

cleaned from the seed, the foot-rolling labour available being quite insufficient for the purpose. It has been often proposed to legalize the control of machinery for the cleaning of cotton, and no other remedy will avail until this province is opened up by railway, when the necessity for Government interference will be removed by local European competition. In the meantime a great and most lucrative production is threatened with extinction, and the country is suffering a great and increasing annual loss. On the part of local European officers there have never been two opinions on this subject, and I think I may say the same of the European merchants engaged in this trade possessing any local knowledge of its condition. Even the native dealers have readily admitted the urgent necessity of some stringent measures, and the gladness with which they would welcome them if made generally applicable to all. I beg to refer here to paragraphs 103 to 109 of my report* on the revision of assessment of Hubli and Navalgund, in which this subject was entered into in full detail, and the necessity of some decided action being taken most strongly urged upon Government.

*No. 28 of 11th January 1874.

63. It now only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the settlement above proposed and for the issue of the usual guarantee.

64. The classification and statistical papers were for the most part made up by Mr. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, under whom nearly all the reclassification work was carried on under the immediate orders of Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent. The manner in which Mr. Wingate has performed his part of the work is generally creditable to him, as the making up of the papers was left much in arrears by Captain Godfrey on his departure on leave to England in the end of October last.

65. A copy of the letter containing Captain Wingate's report on the original settlement of this táluka is appended. It is the same report as was appended to the Hángal and Taras revision settlement report sent in by me last year and sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2854, of 3rd May 1877.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Forwarded through the Collector of Dhárwár and the Commissioner, S. D.

# STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation in A.D, 1877.*

| District. | Surveyed Villages. | Crops. | Percentage of total Cultivation of Government and Inám Lands. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. | Kharíf. | Rabi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. | Khálsat 130 villages | Rice ... ... ... | 0·52 | 0·52 | ... |
| | | Jowári ... ... ... | 34·02 | 34·02 | ... |
| | | Bájri ... ... ... | 0·19 | 0·19 | ... |
| | | Tur ... ... ... | 3·80 | 3·80 | ... |
| | | Mug ... ... ... | 1·07 | 1·07 | ... |
| | | Til ... ... ... | 0·60 | 0·60 | ... |
| | | Castor oil ... ... ... | 2·89 | 2·89 | ... |
| | | Kulthi ... ... ... | 4·92 | 4·92 | ... |
| | | American cotton ... ... | 8·32 | ... | 8·32 |
| | | Country do. ... ... | 5·72 | ... | 5·72 |
| | | Wheat ... ... ... | 0·10 | ... | 0·10 |
| | | Gram ... ... ... | 0·56 | ... | 0·56 |
| | | Sugar-cane ... ... | 0·11 | ... | 0·11 |
| | | Kusumba ... ... ... | 0·38 | ... | 0·38 |
| | | Linseed ... ... ... | 0·02 | ... | 0·02 |
| | | Panwell ... ... ... | 0·19 | ... | 0·19 |
| | | Minor crops ... ... | 16·10 | 13·90 | 2·20 |
| | | Waste or fallow ... ... | 20·49 | ... | 20·49 |
| | | Total ... | 100·00 | 61·91 | 38·09 |

(Signed) R. T. WINGATE,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

*Detail of Population in A.D. 1876-77.*

| Táluka. | Caste. | Males. | | Total Males. | Females. | | Total Females. | Total of Columns V. and VIII. | Can read. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 15 years of age. | Above 15 years of age. | | Under 15 years of age. | Above 15 years of age. | | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | | | | | | | | | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. | Christians ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jews ... ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 20·00 | ... | ... |
| | Jains ... ... | 26 | 31 | 57 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 90 | 4 | 7·02 | ... | ... |
| | Lingayats ... ... | 4,922 | 7,129 | 12,051 | 3,936 | 7,127 | 11,063 | 23,114 | 2,084 | 17·29 | ... | ... |
| | | 6,251 | 8,818 | 15,069 | 4,662 | 8,804 | 13,466 | 28,535 | 1,167 | 7·74 | ... | ... |
| | | 1,190 | 1,575 | 2,765 | 935 | 1,422 | 2,357 | 5,122 | 100 | 3·61 | ... | ... |
| | Mussalmans ... ... | 1,593 | 2,136 | 3,729 | 1,324 | 1,953 | 3,277 | 7,006 | 67 | 1·80 | ... | ... |
| | Hindus ... Brahmins ... | 431 | 830 | 1,261 | 374 | 821 | 1,195 | 2,456 | 949 | 75·25 | ... | ... |
| | | 485 | 769 | 1,254 | 310 | 767 | 1,077 | 2,331 | 802 | 63·95 | ... | ... |
| | Hindus ... Low castes ... | 7,460 | 10,691 | 18,151 | 6,172 | 11,032 | 17,204 | 35,355 | 846 | 4·66 | ... | ... |
| | | 9,945 | 13,243 | 23,188 | 7,348 | 13,971 | 21,319 | 44,507 | 462 | 1·99 | ... | ... |
| | Others ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total population in 1846-47. | 14,007 | 20,231 | 34,238 | 11,418 | 20,408 | 31,826 | 66,064 | 3,981 | 11·62 | ... | ... |
| | Total population in 1876-77. | 18,300 | 24,997 | 43,297 | 13,656 | 25,516 | 39,172 | 82,469 | 2,502 | 5·78 | ... | ... |

NOTE.—The upper figures in each case show the population 30 years ago.

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

*Occupations of the People in A.D. 1877.*

| District. | Surveyed Villages. | Occupations. | Number. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. | Khálsat 130 villages ... | Agricultural ... ... | 42,393 | 51·4 |
| | | Partly-Agricultural ... | 18,809 | 22·8 |
| | | Non-Agricultural ... | 21,267 | 25·8 |
| | | Total ... | 82,469 | 100· |

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

*Return of Houses, Chavdis, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock in A.D. 1877.*

| District. | Surveyed Villages. | Houses. | | | | | Wells and Boorkees | | | | Carts and Ploughs. | | Live Stock. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Chavdis. | Tiled. | Flat-roofed. | Thatched. | Total. | For Irrigation. | Drinking. | Out of Repair. | Total. | Carts. | Ploughs. | Horses and Ponies. | | | Female Buffaloes. | | | Cows. | | | Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes. | Sheep, old and young. | Goats, old and young. | Donkeys, old and young. | Mules. | Camels. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Old. | Young. | Total. | Old. | Young. | Total. | Old. | Young. | Total. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. | Government 130 villages. | 32 | 30 | 9,098 | 3,704 | 12,864 | No record. | | | 687 | 899 | ... | 623 | ... | 623 | 7,027 | 6,891 | 13,918 | 9,391 | 14,033 | 23,424 | 18,042 | 86,118 | ... | 1,014 | ... | ... |
| | | 35 | 47 | 14,702 | 2,710 | 17,494 | 504 | 312 | 216 | 1,032 | 3,114 | 7,390 | 345 | 82 | 427 | 7,673 | 4,971 | 12,644 | 6,969 | 7,022 | 13,991 | 20,110 | 11,222 | 11,539 | 634 | 31 | 1 |

The upper figures shown in lighter figures refer to the items as they existed 30 years ago.

(Signed) C. W. GODFREY,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

# APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing the Sales of Land in the Villages of the Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.*

| No. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount realized. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 1 | Guttal ... ... ... | 209<br>257 | Government ...<br>Total ... | 59 14<br>3 10<br>62 24 | 37 0 0<br>32 0 0<br>69 0 0 | 500 | 1873 ... | Sold by auction by decree of court. |
| 2 | Niralgi ... ... ... | 9 | Government ... | 11 27 | 12 8 0 | 528 | „ ... | Sold by auction by decree of court. |
| 3 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 29 | Sarva inám ... | 13 7 | 15 0 0 | 300 | 1874 ... | Sold. |
| 4 | Neglur ... ... ... | 53 | Government ... | 21 19 | 25 0 0 | 400 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 5 | Neglur ... ... ... | 109 | Government ... | 43 35 | 34 0 0 | 800 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 6 | Háwasi ... ... ... | 56 | Government ... | 36 35 | 36 0 0 | 1,000 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 7 | Háwasi ... ... ... | 37 | Government ... | 34 0 | 28 0 0 | 400 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 8 | Guttal ... ... .. | 170 | Surva inám ... | 20 37 | 30 0 0 | 500 | 1875 ... | Sold. |
| 9 | Belwagi ... ... ... | 52<br>53 | Government ... | 25 7 | 25 8 0 | 1,500 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 10 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 278 | Judi inám ... | 34 14 | 35 0 0 | 50 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 11 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 193 | Government ... | 18 13 | 19 8 0 | 549 | „ ... | Sold by auction by decree of court. |
| 12 | Neglur ... ... ... | 90 | Inám ... ... | 52 33 | 40 0 0 | 1,750 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 13 | Halgi ... ... ... | 33 | Government ... | 19 30 | 19 0 0 | 177 | „ .. | Sold. |
| 14 | Mádápur ... ... ... | 44 | Government ... | 30 22 | 5 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 15 | Kerikop ... ... ... | 21 | Government ... | 25 0 | 9 0 0 | 200 | 1876 ... | Sold. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Kerikop ... ... ... | 1<br>31<br>46 | Government ... | 9 20<br>17 20<br>18 13 | 4 0 0<br>7 0 0<br>10 0 0 | 358 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 45 13 | 21 0 0 | | | |
| 17 | Shakar ... ... ... | 36 | Government ... | 25 22 | 8 0 0 | 500 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 18 | Shakar ... ... ... | 4 | Government ... | 15 4 | 7 0 0 | 600 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 19 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 214 | Government ... | 35 7 | 35 0 0 | 230 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 20 | Timmapur... ... ... | 47 | Government ... | 24 33 | 6 0 0 | 200 | 1877 ... | Sold. |
| 21 | Marol ... ... ... | 5 | Government ... | 12 32 | 12 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 22 | Marol ... ... ... | 54 | Government ... | 40 13 | 38 0 0 | 300 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 23 | Marol ... ... ... | 52 | Government ... | 25 26 | 10 0 0 | 463 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 24 | Marol ... ... ... | 61 | Government ... | 28 22 | 13 0 0 | 500 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 25 | Neglur ... ... ... | 208 | Government ... | 3 22 | 7 8 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 26 | Halgeri ... ... ... | 9<br>10 | Government ... | 6 31<br>7 14 | 7 0 0<br>9 0 0 | 280 | 1873 ... | Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 14 5 | 16 0 0 | | | |
| 27 | Itgi ... ... ... | 116 | Government ... | 22 17 | 21 0 0 | 200 | 1874 ... | Sold. |
| 28 | Itgi ... ... ... | 105 | Government ... | 12 22 | 14 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 29 | Kadarmandalgi ... ... | 45 | Government ... | 18 15 | 17 0 0 | 90 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 30 | Kupelur ... ... ... | 107 | Government ... | 36 26 | 45 0 0 | 126 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 31 | Kadarmandalgi ... ... | 136 | Government ... | 14 37 | 14 0 0 | 25 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 32 | Magod ... ... ... | 22<br>42 | Government ... | 18 33<br>8 0 | 8 0 0<br>15 0 0 | 80 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 26 33 | 23 0 0 | | | |
| 33 | Ránebennur ... ... | 93<br>234 | Government ... | 34 26<br>5 29 | 24 0 0<br>39 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 40 15 | 63 0 0 | | | |
| 34 | Ranebennur ... ... | 206 | Government ... | 7 18 | 42 0 0 | 400 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 35 | Ranebennur ... ... | 186 | Government ... | 30 2 | 36 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |

# APPENDIX A.—*concluded.*

| No. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount realized. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 36 | Lingadhalli ... ... | 73 | Government ... | 19 12·8 | 18 12 0 | 100 | 1874 ... | Sold. |
| 37 | Honhatti... ... ... | 54 | Government ... | 19 0 | 19 0 0 | 100 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 38 | Honhatti ... ... ... | 49 | Government ... | 41 23 | 45 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 39 | Airni ... ... ... | 130 | Government ... | 23 16 | 23 0 0 | 200 | 1875 ... | Sold. |
| 40 | Antarwalli ... ... | 71 | Government ... | 29 15 | 33 0 0 | 125 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 41 | Kamdod ... ... ... | 32 | Government ... | 27 2 | 32 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 42 | Chalgeri ... ... ... | 16 | Inám ... ... | 17 38 | 12 0 0 | 180 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 43 | Nittur ... ... ... | 8 | Government ... | 39 13 | 37 0 0 | 100 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 44 | Bannihatti... ... ... | 16 | Government ... | 4 15 | 11 0 0 | 76 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 45 | Yarikuppi... ... ... | 5 | Government ... | 16 39 | 20 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 46 | Ránebennur ... ... | 279 | Government ... | 18 22 | 12 0 0 | 100 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | 130 | Inám ... ... | 31 26 | 32 0 0 | 400 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 47 | Hirebidri ... ... ... | 38 | Government ... | 14 1 | 14 0 0 | 300 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | 39 | | 2 5 | 2 8 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 47 32 | 48 8 0 | | | |
| 48 | Halgeri ... ... ... | 150 | Government ... | 33 15 | 40 0 0 | 600 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 49 | Hádargeri ... ... ... | 121 | Government ... | 17 31 | 17 0 0 | 100 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 50 | Asundi ... ... ... | 78 | Government ... | 15 10 | 10 0 0 | 100 | 1876 ... | Sold. |
| | | 213 | Government ... | 38 19 | 46 0 0 | 200 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 51 | Kadarmandalgi ... ... | 211 | | 21 36 | 26 0 0 | 105 | „ ... | Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 60 15 | 72 0 0 | | | |
| 52 | Gudgur ... ... ... | 20 | Government ... | 30 13 | 24 0 0 | 600 | „ ... | Sold. |
| 53 | Chalgeri ... ... ... | 14 | Government ... | 16 18 | 16 0 0 | 100 | „ ... | Sold. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | Nittur ... ... ... | 13 | Government ... | 34 | 28 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 250 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 55 | Motebennur ... ... | 139 | Government ... | 9 | 34 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 200 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 56 | Motebennur ... ... | 276 | Government ... | 20 | 21 | 23 | 8 | 0 | 300 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 57 | Ránebennur ... ... | 89 | Government ... | 8 | 32 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 200 | „ | ... Sold. |
| | | 90 | | 6 | 28 | 7 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 15 | 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 58 | Hadargeri ... ... ... | 69 | Inám ... ... | 49 | 25 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 500 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 59 | Hadargeri ... ... ... | 40 | Government ... | 9 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 60 | Hulihalli ... ... ... | 31 | Government ... | 25 | 11 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 200 | „ | ... Sold. |
| | | 34 | | 36 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 240 | „ | ... Sold. |
| | | 37 | | 14 | 24 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 100 | „ | ... Sold. |
| | | | Total ... | 76 | 1 | 76 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 61 | Hulihalli ... ... ... | 203 | Government ... | 11 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 100 | „ | ... Sold. |
| 62 | Hanmápur ... ... | 5 | Government ... | 6 | 38 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 140 | „ | ... Sold. |

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey Commissioner, S. D.

# APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the Leases and Martgages of Land in the Villages of the Old Ráṇebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.*

| Number of Transaction. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount of Debt incurred. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 1 | Guttal ... ... ... | 56 | Inám ... ... | 3 15 | 7 0 0 | 200 | 1873 | Leased for 8 years for Rs. 200. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 2 | Do. ... ... ... | 190 | Do. ... ... | 16 26 | 17 0 0 | 300 | " | Mortgaged for 4 years and debt to be repaid at Rs. 75 yearly; if not paid, interest to be paid at Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 3 | Mádápur ... ... ... | 44 | Government ... | 30 22 | 5 0 0 | | | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest; if not paid in one year, interest to be paid at 4 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 20 | Do. ... | 6 4 | 4 0 0 | | | |
| | | 23 | Do. ... | 23 1 | 19 0 0 | | | |
| | | 24 | Do. ... | 4 7 | 2 0 0 | | | |
| | | 25 | Do. ... | 29 38 | 25 0 0 | 600 | " | |
| | | 37 | Do. ... | 18 30 | 4 0 0 | | | |
| | | 39 | Do. ... | 3 10 | 12 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 115 32 | 71 0 0 | | | |
| 4 | Kerikop ... ... ... | 1 | Government ... | 9 20 | 4 0 0 | | | Mortgaged for a year for Rs. 400. Land free on payment of debt; if not paid in time, interest should be paid at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 31 | Do. ... | 17 20 | 7 0 0 | | | |
| | | 33 | Do. ... | 9 0 | 3 0 0 | 400 | " | |
| | | 46 | Do. ... | 18 13 | 10 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 54 13 | 24 0 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Niralgi ... ... ... | 49 | ..... | 5 6 | 2 0 0 | | | | | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest; if not paid in one year, interest to be paid at Rs. 2-4-0 per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 108 | Inám ... ... | 8 15 | 8 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | 61 | ..... | 0 21 | 0 4 0 | | 200 | | „ | |
| | | | Total ... | 14 2 | 10 4 0 | | | | | |
| 6 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 34 | Government. | 12 12 | 11 0 0 | | | | | Mortgaged for 13 years. Land free on payment of debt at Rs. 100 for a year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 2 | | 4 15 | 4 4 0 | | 1,300 | | „ | |
| | | | Total ... | 16 27 | 15 4 0 | | | | | |
| 7 | Do. ... ... ... | 142 | Inám ... ... | 25 3 | 27 0 0 | | 100 | | „ | Leased for 13 years for Rs. 100 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 8 | Akur ... ... ... | 39 | Do. ... ... | 15 2 | 9 8 0 | | 36 | | „ | Leased for 5 years. Land should be cultivated on paying Rs. 36 yearly. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 9 | Do. ... ... ... | 27 | Do. ... ... | 12 4 | 9 0 0 | | 300 | | „ | Mortgaged for 22 years for Rs. 300. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in time. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 10 | Maudur ... ... ... | 83 | Government ... | 20 21 | 22 0 0 | | 300 | | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt, without further interest, which should be paid in one year. If not, interest to be paid at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by landholder. |
| 11 | Guttal ... ... ... | 74 | Inám ... ... | 2 21 | 18 0 0 | | 300 | | 1874. | Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300. On expiration of the time land to be returned. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 12 | Do. ... ... ... | 33 | Inám ... ... | 1 6 | 10 0 0 | | | | | Mortgaged for 21 years. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 36 | Do. ... ... | 0 17 | 0 4 0 | | | | | |
| | | 37 | Do. ... ... | 2 0 | 2 8 0 | | 1,440 | | „ | |
| | | | Total ... | 3 23 | 12 12 0 | | | | | |

# APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| Number of Transaction. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount of Debt incurred. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 13 | Marol ... ... ... | 89 | Government ... | 3 0 | 3 0 0 | 120 | 1874. | Leased for 14 years for Rs. 120 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 14 | Do. ... ... ... | 86 | Inám ... | 26 36 | 25 0 0 | 300 | " | Leased for 10 years for Rs. 300 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 15 | Halgi ... ... ... | 10 | ..... | 11 29 | 15 0 0 | 2,000 | " | Leased for 20 years for Rs. 2,000 paid in advance. Land free on expiration of term. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| | | 64 | Government ... | 17 5 | 3 0 0 | | | |
| | | 21 | ..... | 17 6 | 6 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 46 0 | 24 0 0 | | | |
| 16 | Bail Madápur ... ... | 9 | Government ... | 24 36 | 17 0 0 | 2,000 | " | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 20 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 17 | Niralgi ... ... ... | 69 | ..... | 4 20 | 2 0 0 | 300 | " | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in 17 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| | | 100 | Government ... | 8 12 | 8 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 12 32 | 10 0 0 | | | |
| 18 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 130 | Government. | 16 6 | 18 0 0 | 900 | " | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in one year. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 149 | | 24 20 | 19 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 40 26 | 37 0 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Do. ... ... ... | 138 | Inám ... | 4 11 | 5 0 0 | 864 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in 2 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 20 | Neglur ... ... ... | 109 | Government ... | 43 35 | 34 0 0 | 186 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in 10 years. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 21 | Shakar ... ... ... | 67 | ..... | 13 23 | 13 0 0 | 1,000 | „ | Mortgaged for 3½ years. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 68 | Inám ... | 2 8 | 2 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 15 31 | 15 0 0 | | | |
| 22 | Háwánur ... ... ... | 110 | Government ... | 28 25 | 23 0 0 | 4,000 | 1875 | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Debt to be paid in 10 years at Rs. 400 yearly. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 23 | Do. ... ... ... | 167 | Do. ... | 31 20 | 29 0 0 | 2,500 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest; debt to be paid by instalments at Rs. 125 yearly. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 24 | Neglur ... ... ... | 42 | Inám ... | 24 14 | 16 0 0 | 200 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in one year. If not, an interest to be paid at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 25 | Guttal ... ... ... | 170 | Government ... | 27 30 | 30 0 0 | 300 | 1876 | Mortgaged for one year. Land free on payment of debt to be repaid in time. If not, interest to be paid at Rs 1½ per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |

## APPENDIX B—*continued.*

| Number of Transaction. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount of Debt incurred. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 26 | Guttal ... ... ... | 392 | Government ... | 21 0 | 52 0 0 | 400 | 1876 | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in one year. If not, interest to be paid at 3 pies per rupee per month. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| 27 | Do. ... ... ... | 414 | Inám ... ... | 31 0 | 24 0 0 | 200 | „ | Ditto. |
| 28 | Mádápur ... ... ... | 24 | ..... | 4 7 | 2 0 0 | 900 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 14 years. If not, interest to be paid at Rs. 1-8-0 per cent. per mensem; as for assessment, to be paid as above. |
| | | 25 | Inám ... ... | 29 38 | 25 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 34 5 | 27 0 0 | | | |
| 29 | Guttal ... ... ... | 90 | ..... | 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 300 | 1877 | Mortgaged for one year. Land free on payment of debt without further interest. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |
| | | 89 | ..... | 13 0 | 8 0 0 | | | |
| | | 92 | Government ... | 29 0 | 13 0 0 | | | |
| | | 159 | ..... | 26 0 | 18 0 0 | | | |
| | | 160 | ..... | 22 20 | 14 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 100 20 | 55 0 0 | | | |
| 30 | Mardur ... ... ... | 81 | Inám ... ... | 19 1 | 19 0 0 | 120 | „ | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be repaid in 6 years. If not, interest to be paid at Rs. 2½ per cent. per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Motebennur ... ... | 73 | Inám ... ... | 24 0 | 24 0 0 | 400 | „ ... | Mortgaged. Land to be in possession of the lender in payment of interest on Rs. 400, at one rupee per cent. per mensem. If the value of the produce of land be greater than the amount of interest, the excess to be deducted from the original debt, to continue until the whole debt and interest is liquidated. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| 32 | Honhatti ... ... ... | 143 | Do. ... | 11 23 | 4 1 0 | 260 | 1874 ... | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 3 pies per rupee per mensem. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| | | 142 | | 3 10 | 1 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 14 33 | 5 1 0 | | | |
| 33 | Antrawalli ... ... | 184 | ..... | 8 12 | 9 8 0 | 2,000 | 1875 ... | Mortgaged together with two houses. Land and houses free on payment of debt without further interest. If not paid, the lender can sell the land and houses in payment of debt. If the amount realized by sale be less than the amount of debt, the remaining amount will be made good by the owner of land. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| | | 224 | ..... | 2 36 | 2 8 0 | | | |
| | | 37 | ..... | 9 9 | 14 0 0 | | | |
| | | 67 | Inám ... ... | 7 31 | 10 0 0 | | | |
| | | 69 | ..... | 8 26 | 10 0 0 | | | |
| | Benkankond ... ... | 113 | ..... | 26 10 | 30 0 0 | | | |
| | Hediyal ... ... ... | 17 | ..... | 23 15 | 15 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 86 3 | 91 0 0 | | | |
| 34 | Chalgeri ... ... ... | 72 | ..... | 8 24 | 9 0 0 | 6,000 | „ ... | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt together with interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The produce of the land to be taken by the lender in payment of interest and the amount of debt. If the value of the produce be greater than the amount of interest, the excess to be deducted from the original debt. The remaining amount will be made good by the owner of land. Government assessment to be paid by lender. |
| | | 159 | Inám ... ... | 6 0 | 5 0 0 | | | |
| | Hirebidri ... ... ... | 44 | ..... | 22 16 | 22 0 0 | | | |
| | | | Total ... | 37 0 | 36 0 0 | | | |

# APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

| Number of Transaction. | Names of Villages. | Survey Numbers. | Land, Inám or Government. | Arable Acres. | Assessment. | Amount of Debt incurred. | Date of Transaction. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | A. g. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | | |
| 35 | Motebennur ... ... | 274 | Inám ... ... | 6 26 | 4 0 0 | 100 | 1875 ... | Mortgaged. Land free on payment of debt without further interest, which should be paid in 12 years. Government assessment to be paid by owner of land. |

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

# APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the yearly Price of Grain sold in Ránebennur Market of the Dhárwár Collectorate for the last 31 years from 1846 to 1877 made out from the returns received from the Collector.*

| Year. | In Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee. | | | | | | | Cocoa-nuts per 100. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice in husk. | Jowári. | Wheat. | Linseed. | Náchni. | Jagri. | Supári, Areca-nut. | Rs. a. p. |
| 1846 | 56 | 48 | 30 | 36 | 96 | 20 | 4 | 2 0 0 |
| 1847 | 64 | 81 | 39¾ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1848 | *70 | *96 | *42¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1849 | *71 | *81 | 35½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1850 | 80 | 119 | 40 | 34 | 200 | 18 | 5 | 2 0 0 |
| 1851 | 80 | 119 | 40 | 34 | 200 | 18 | 5 | 2 0 0 |
| 1852 | ... | *128 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| 1853 | 54 | *64 | *36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1854 | ... | *64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1855 | 52 | 54 | 32 | 34 | 108 | 20 | 4 | 2 0 0 |
| 1856 | ... | ... | *32 | ... | ... | 6½ | ... | ... |
| 1857 | *70 | *56 | ... | ... | ... | 7½ | ... | ... |
| 1858 | *64 | *60 | *30 | ... | ... | 11½ | ... | ... |
| 1859 | 46 | 54 | 32 | 30 | 108 | 22¼ | 2¾ | 2 0 0 |
| 1860 | *28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | *5¾ | ... | ... |
| 1861 | 32 | *40 | ... | ... | ... | *4½ | ... | ... |
| 1862 | 20 | ... | *38 | ... | ... | *8¼ | ... | ... |
| 1863 | *16 | ... | *6½ | ... | ... | *6½ | ... | ... |
| 1864 | *16 | *19 | *6 | ... | ... | *4 | ... | ... |
| 1865 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 0 0 |
| 1866 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 6¼ | 2 | 6 0 0 |
| 1867 | 24 | 48 | 17 | 16 | 54 | 8¼ | 2½ | 6 0 0 |
| 1868 | 24 | 48 | 22 | 16 | 56 | 8¼ | 2¾ | 5 0 0 |
| 1869 | 24 | 35 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 10 | 2½ | 3 0 0 |
| 1870 | 36 | 56 | 7 | 16 | 60 | 10 | 2½ | 3 0 0 |
| 1871 | 21½ | 34 | 11 | ... | 56 | 7¼ | 3 | 3 8 0 |
| 1872 | 24 | 32 | 12 | ... | 40 | 7 | 3½ | 3 0 0 |
| 1873 | 32 | 38 | 14 | ... | 41¼ | 6¼ | 3¾ | 3 0 0 |
| 1874 | 32 | 39¾ | 18¾ | ... | ... | 10¾ | 3 | 3 2 8 |
| 1875 | 34 | 36 | 19 | ... | ... | 10 | 2½ | 3 0 0 |
| 1876 | 32 | 24¾ | 16 | ... | 30 | 8¼ | 2¼ | 3 0 0 |
| 1877 | *14 | 7¾ | 5¾ | *7 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 10 8 |
| Average of 10 years from 1848 to 1857. | 68¼ | 86¾ | 36¾ | 34 | 169¼ | 13¾ | 4¾ | 2 0 0 |
| Ditto from 1857 to 1867. ... | 27¾ | 36 | 18 | 17 | 49½ | 8 | 2¼ | 5 0 0 |
| Ditto 9 years from 1868 to 1876. | 28¾ | 38¼ | 14¼ | 14¾ | 46¼ | 8½ | 2¾ | 3 4 9 |

The entries marked* are taken from information supplied by the Classing Officer; those years being left blank in the statement received from the Collector.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

# APPENDIX D.

*Revenue Statement for* 130 *Villages situated in the old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in* 1847-48. *The years above the upper horizontal line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement which was for* 30 *years, at the expiration of which a revision of the assessment took place, the result of which is shown below the lower horizontal line.*

| Year. | Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government. | | | | | | Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land. | | | Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm.) | | | Total Land Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occupied Acres. | Full Standard Assessment. | Remissions. | | | Balance for collection. | Acres. | Full Assessment. | Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing. | Acres. | Full Standard Assessment. | Collections, Quit rent, &c. | Total of Colums 2-8 and 11. | Full Assessment. Total of columns 3-9-12. | Collections Total of Columns 7—10 and 13. | Balance outstanding at close of year. |
| | | | Permanent. | Casual. | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1837-38 .. .. | 75,384 | 1,07,711 | .. | 29,152 | 29,152 | 78,559 | 126,974 | 22,188 | 104 | 75,795 | 48,343 | 30,827 | 278,153 | 1,78,242 | 1,09,490 | 11,525 |
| 1838-39 .. .. | 74,004 | 99,485 | .. | 27,383 | 27,383 | 72,102 | 128,982 | 24,734 | 165 | 75,226 | 47,688 | 28,351 | 278,212 | 1,71,907 | 1,00,618 | 4,554 |
| 1839-40 .. .. | 72,275 | 95,246 | .. | 5,241 | 5,241 | 90,005 | 130,737 | 25,874 | 671 | 75,199 | 47,533 | 34,399 | 278,211 | 1,68,653 | 1,25,075 | 548 |
| 1840-41 .. .. | 69,513 | 94,214 | .. | 4,095 | 4,095 | 90,119 | 133,874 | 28,157 | 779 | 74,820 | 47,669 | 34,199 | 278,207 | 1,70,040 | 1,25,097 | 6,833 |
| 1841-42 .. .. | 67,888 | 92,900 | .. | 3,272 | 3,272 | 89,628 | 136,223 | 31,982 | 1,396 | 74,102 | 46,906 | 33,404 | 278,213 | 1,70,978 | 1,24,428 | 8,512 |
| 1842-43 .. .. | 63,985 | 86,836 | .. | 2,848 | 2,848 | 83,988 | 142,250 | 35,504 | 1,697 | 71,978 | 44,579 | 30,903 | 278,213 | 1,66,919 | 1,16,588 | 2,758 |
| 1843-44 .. .. | 55,781 | 78,393 | .. | 1,715 | 1,715 | 76,678 | 150,236 | 42,051 | 1,948 | 72,226 | 45,137 | 29,986 | 278,243 | 1,65,581 | 1,08,612 | 2,418 |
| 1844-45 .. .. | 52,319 | 74,504 | .. | 1,018 | 1,018 | 73,486 | 154,174 | 44,891 | 2,349 | 71,712 | 44,880 | 29,174 | 278,205 | 1,64,275 | 1,05.009 | 712 |
| 1845-46 .. .. | 47,425 | 69,434 | .. | 5,239 | 5,239 | 64,195 | 160,702 | 51,076 | 5,201 | 70,126 | 43,629 | 27,477 | 278,253 | 1,64,139 | 96 ,873 | 2,373 |
| 1846-47 .. .. | 49,680 | 72,795 | .. | 2,412 | 2,412 | 70,383 | 159,554 | 50,981 | 5,743 | 69,004 | 42 900 | 27,712 | 278,238 | 1,66,676 | 1,03,838 | 1,558 |
| 1847-48 .. .. | 65,196 | 78,095 | .. | 20,905 | 20,905 | 57,190 | 110,797 | 57,878 | 4,974 | 70,101 | 59,244 | 23,266 | 246,094 | 1,95,217 | 85,430 | 30,037 |
| 1848-49 .. .. | 78,107 | 99,987 | .. | 166 | 166 | 99,821 | 103,242 | 51,431 | 9,700 | 65,081 | 55,451 | 20,929 | 246,430 | 1,76,869 | 1,00,450 | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849-50 .. .. | 78,926 | 70,605 | .. | 45 | 45 | 70,560 | 103,320 | 51,449 | 8,654 | 64,184 | 54,815 | 20,593 | 246,430 | 1,76,869 | 99,807 | .. |
| 1850-51 .. .. | 81,938 | 72,809 | .. | 9 | 9 | 72,800 | 100,523 | 49,379 | 8,523 | 63,969 | 54,762 | 20,496 | 246,430 | 1,76,890 | 1,01,824 | 22,109 |
| 1851-52 .. .. | 97,278 | 88,028 | .. | 8 | 8 | 88,020 | 85,314 | 39,280 | 8,346 | 63,838 | 54,568 | 20,370 | 246,430 | 1,76,874 | 1,11,786 | .. |
| 1852-53 .. .. | 101,634 | 85,590 | .. | 8 | 8 | 85,582 | 81,211 | 36,881 | 7,834 | 63,585 | 54,398 | 20,400 | 246,430 | 1,76,869 | 1,13,816 | .. |
| 1853-54 .. .. | 102,364 | 85,567 | .. | 222 | 222 | 85,345 | 81,688 | 37,936 | 8,415 | 62,325 | 53,317 | 22,884 | 246,377 | 1,76,820 | 1,16,644 | 45 |
| 1854-55 .. .. | 111,257 | 90,545 | .. | 45 | 45 | 90,500 | 73,208 | 33,334 | 9,687 | 61,912 | 52,941 | 22,987 | 246,377 | 1,76,820 | 1,23,174 | .. |
| 1855-56 .. .. | 119,787 | 94,726 | .. | 11 | 11 | 94,715 | 65,045 | 29,465 | 8,631 | 61,545 | 52,629 | 23,009 | 246,377 | 1,76,820 | 1,25,755 | .. |
| 1856-57 .. .. | 125,307 | 98,032 | .. | .. | .. | 98,032 | 59,535 | 26,136 | 8,063 | 61,535 | 52,603 | 23,073 | 246,377 | 1,76,821 | 1,29,168 | .. |
| 1857-58 .. .. | 130,740 | 1,02,118 | .. | .. | .. | 1,02,118 | 54,257 | 22,197 | 6,875 | 61,380 | 52,505 | 23,273 | 246,377 | 1,76,820 | 1,32,286 | .. |
| 1858-59 .. .. | 135,297 | 1,05,022 | .. | .. | .. | 1,05,022 | 50,870 | 20,441 | 6,823 | 60,210 | 51,857 | 23,329 | 246,377 | 1,76,820 | 1,35,174 | .. |
| 1859-60 .. .. | 139,455 | 1,07,287 | .. | .. | .. | 1,07,287 | 46,771 | 18,229 | 6,767 | 60,147 | 51,807 | 23,527 | 246,373 | 1,76,823 | 1,37,581 | .. |
| 1860-61 .. .. | 147,144 | 1,11,180 | .. | .. | .. | 1,11,180 | 39,249 | 14,478 | 5,632 | 59,980 | 51,158 | 23,942 | 246,373 | 1,76,816 | 1,40,804 | .. |
| 1861-62 .. .. | 142,966 | 1,09,012 | .. | .. | .. | 1,09,012 | 45,622 | 17,295 | 7,491 | 59,329 | 50,606 | 27,710 | 247,917 | 1,76,913 | 1,44,213 | .. |
| 1862-63 .. .. | 149,107 | 1,12,062 | .. | .. | .. | 1,12,062 | 39,767 | 14,519 | 7,153 | 59,043 | 50,332 | 27,446 | 247,917 | 1,76,913 | 1,46,661 | .. |
| 1863-64 .. .. | 161,535 | 1,17,493 | .. | .. | .. | 1,17,493 | 27,469 | 9,174 | 7,276 | 58,913 | 50,246 | 27,449 | 247,917 | 1,76,913 | 1,54,218 | .. |
| 1864-65 .. .. | 164,092 | 1,18,297 | .. | .. | .. | 1,18,297 | 25,125 | 8,567 | 11,003 | 58,700 | 50,049 | 27,693 | 247,917 | 1,76,913 | 1,56,993 | .. |
| 1865-66 .. .. | 163,217 | 1,18,009 | .. | .. | .. | 1,18,009 | 26,054 | 8,896 | 9,840 | 58,641 | 50,001 | 28,179 | 247,912 | 1,76,906 | 1,56,028 | .. |
| 1866-67 .. .. | 163,250 | 1,18,035 | .. | .. | .. | 1,18,035 | 25,983 | 8,856 | 10,410 | 58,679 | 50,015 | 27,616 | 247,912 | 1,76,906 | 1,56,061 | .. |
| 1867-68 .. .. | 163,239 | 1,18,021 | .. | .. | .. | 1,18,021 | 26,014 | 8,884 | 9,774 | 58,659 | 50,001 | 27,611 | 247,912 | 1,76,906 | 1,55,466 | .. |
| 1868-69 .. .. | 160,466 | 1,16,363 | .. | .. | .. | 1,16,363 | 28,332 | 10,079 | 8,106 | 58,611 | 49,963 | 27,661 | 247,909 | 1,76,905 | 1,52,630 | .. |
| 1869-70 .. .. | 159,780 | 1,16,570 | .. | .. | .. | 1,16,570 | 23,871 | 10,468 | 6,604 | 58,597 | 49,955 | 27,686 | 248,248 | 1,76,991 | 1,50,860 | .. |
| 1870-71 .. .. | 159,165 | 1,16,393 | .. | 7 | 7 | 1,16,386 | 30,540 | 10,693 | 7,786 | 58,500 | 49,881 | 27,778 | 248,205 | 1,76,967 | 1,51,950 | .. |
| 1871-72 .. .. | 156,823 | 1,15,328 | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,328 | 32,934 | 11,799 | 5,418 | 58,447 | 49,840 | 27,721 | 248,204 | 1,76,967 | 1,48,467 | .. |
| 1872-73 .. .. | 154,022 | 1,14,060 | .. | .. | .. | 1,14,060 | 35,604 | 13,001 | 8,008 | 58,337 | 49,741 | 27,724 | 247,963 | 1,76,892 | 1,49,792 | .. |
| 1873-74 .. .. | 154,554 | 1,14,300 | .. | .. | .. | 1,14,300 | 35,058 | 12,770 | 5,149 | 58,239 | 49,654 | 27,631 | 247,851 | 1,76,724 | 1,47,080 | .. |
| 1874-75 .. .. | 155,998 | 1,15,148 | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,148 | 33,946 | 12,235 | 5,574 | 57,901 | 49,285 | 27,485 | 247,845 | 1,76,718 | 1,48,207 | .. |
| 1875-76 .. .. | 156,193 | 1,15,228 | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,228 | 33,772 | 12,232 | 5,539 | 57,874 | 49,257 | 27,553 | 247,839 | 1,76,717 | 1,48,320 | .. |
| 1876-77 .. .. | 155,793 | 1,15,035 | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,035 | 26,214 | 9,597 | 2,870 | 57,805 | 49,204 | 27,598 | 239,812 | 1,73,836 | 1,45,503 | 4,756 |
| 1877-78 .. .. | 155,913 | 1,15,245 | .. | .. | .. | 1,15,245 | 28,334 | 8,929 | 2,014 | 57,288 | 48,790 | 27,524 | 236,985 | 1,72,964 | 1,44,783 | 10,177 |
| 1878-79 .. .. | 147,132 | 1,55,793 | .. | .. | .. | 1,55,793 | 36,677 | 15,567 | 1,603 | 57,789 | 68,874 | 29,639 | 241,598 | 2,40,234 | 1,87,035 | 4,941 |
| 1879-80 .. .. | 136,848 | 1,49,236 | .. | .. | .. | 1,49,236 | 48,249 | 23,114 | 1,376 | 57,114 | 67,919 | 29,610 | 242,211 | 2,40,269 | 1,80,222 | 448 |
| 1880-81 .. .. | 134,710 | 1,48,336 | .. | 47 | 47 | 1,48,289 | 50,558 | 24,344 | 1,363 | 56,637 | 67,590 | 29,538 | 242,205 | 2,40,270 | 1,79,190 | 162 |
| 1881-82 .. .. | 135,331 | 1,49,122 | .. | 15,270 | 15,270 | 1,33,852 | 50,505 | 23,764 | 1,458 | 56,370 | 67,280 | 29,220 | 242,206 | 2,40,166 | 1,64,530 | 4,858 |

NOTE.—The outstanding revenue appearing in column 17 subsequent to 1876-77 is the consequence of the famine, and comprises portions of the revenue due according to columns 7—10 and 13; of the amount of the outstandings shown in column 17 eventually collected, no record is available at hand.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

# APPEN

*Statement referred to in paragraph 55 of the*

| Former Táluka. | Present Táluka. | Number. | Name of Village. | By former Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Maximum Dry-crop Rate. | Total arable Acres, including Inám. | Total unarable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | 1st Class | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| | | | | Rs. a. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Old Ra'nnebennur. | Ránebennur. | 1 | Ránebennur .. .. .. | | 9,021 | 821 | 4,907 | 4,208 | 19 | 77 | 120 | 781 | 5,046 | 5,061 |
| | | 2 | Hunshikatti .. .. .. | | 1,352 | 1,729 | 681 | 284 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 681 | 284 |
| | | 3 | Ashundi .. .. .. | | 2,642 | 622 | 1,845 | 1,501 | 6 | 10 | .. | .. | 1,851 | 1,511 |
| | | 4 | Kadarmandalgi .. .. | | 4,462 | 417 | 3,508 | 2,672 | .. | .. | 34 | 148 | 3,542 | 2,820 |
| | | 5 | Joisar Haralhalli .. .. | | 2,196 | 334 | 1,707 | 1,148 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,710 | 1,152 |
| | | 6 | Benkankond .. .. .. | | 3,497 | 394 | 2,580 | 1,956 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 100 | 2,602 | 2,058 |
| | | 7 | Sarawand .. .. .. | | 1,884 | 71 | 1,352 | 1,415 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 1,361 | 1,441 |
| | | 8 | Kakol .. .. .. .. | | 1,754 | 936 | 1,433 | 931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,433 | 931 |
| | | 9 | Magod .. .. .. .. | | 1,781 | 387 | 1,521 | 1,356 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,523 | 1,357 |
| | | 10 | Dewagondankatti .. .. | | 890 | 54 | 503 | 447 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 506 | 452 |
| | | 11 | Kajri .. .. .. .. | | 2,9?4 | 1,474 | 1,927 | 1,607 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,927 | 1,607 |
| | | 12 | Itgi .. .. .. .. | | 3,647 | 231 | 2,272 | 2,342 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,272 | 2,342 |
| | | 13 | Kamdod .. .. .. | | 2,088 | 318 | 1,282 | 792 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1,290 | 805 |
| | | 14 | Yerikuppi .. .. .. | | 1,139 | 332 | 817 | 850 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 817 | 850 |
| | | 15 | Chatra .. .. .. .. | | 939 | 989 | 485 | 261 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 485 | 261 |
| | | 16 | Lakshmapur .. .. .. | | 428 | 20 | 251 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 | 226 |
| | | 17 | Taredhalli .. .. .. | | 1,135 | 14 | 643 | 634 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 643 | 634 |
| | | 18 | Tirmal Dewarkopp .. .. | 2 0 | 908 | 87 | 759 | 498 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 759 | 498 |
| | | 19 | Chapradhalli .. .. .. | | 589 | 77 | 562 | 276 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 562 | 276 |
| | | 20 | Naiwagal .. .. .. | | 1,187 | 157 | 753 | 583 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 753 | 583 |
| | | 21 | Chalgeri .. .. .. | | 3,911 | 1,359 | 2,371 | 1,646 | 18 | 26 | .. | .. | 2,389 | 1,672 |
| | | 22 | Karur .. .. .. .. | | 2,355 | 2,229 | 1,581 | 897 | .. | .. | 7 | 16 | 1,588 | 913 |
| | | 23 | Kanlet .. .. .. .. | | 598 | 237 | 525 | 272 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 526 | 273 |
| | | 24 | Kodiyal .. .. .. | | 243 | 215 | 166 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 166 | 121 |
| | | 25 | Hulihalli .. .. .. | | 3,694 | 358 | 2,956 | 2,754 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,956 | 2,754 |
| | | 26 | Kunbeo .. .. .. | | 2,870 | 244 | 1,361 | 1,265 | .. | .. | 7 | 23 | 1,368 | 1,288 |
| | | 27 | Yanni Hoshalli .. .. | | 997 | 19 | 821 | 790 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 821 | 790 |
| | | 28 | Motebennur .. .. .. | | 5,448 | 2,152 | 3,389 | 2,967 | 5 | 9 | .. | .. | 3,394 | 2,976 |
| | | 29 | Byadgi .. .. .. .. | | 3,143 | 524 | 2,086 | 1,708 | 54 | 84 | 47 | 163 | 2,187 | 1,955 |
| | | 30 | Halgeri .. .. .. | | 4,236 | 312 | 3,285 | 3,232 | .. | .. | 16 | 66 | 3,301 | 3,348 |
| | | 31 | Waderhalli .. .. .. | | 626 | 29 | 541 | 316 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 541 | 316 |
| | | 32 | Maknur .. .. .. | | 2,719 | 524 | 1,872 | 1,340 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 1,879 | 1,354 |
| | | 33 | Hulikatti .. .. .. | | 1,632 | 78 | 536 | 345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 536 | 348 |
| | | 34 | Khanderayanhalli .. .. | | 539 | 132 | 441 | 233 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 441 | 233 |
| | | 35 | Motipur .. .. .. | | 235 | 38 | 68 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 31 |
| | | | Total of the 1st Class .. | .. | 77,689 | 17,974 | 51,787 | 41,952 | 127 | 242 | 261 | 1,327 | 52,175 | 43,521 |
| | | | | 2nd Class | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rs. a. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 36 | Ukund .. .. .. .. | | 1,846 | 473 | 1,033 | 643 | 12 | 18 | .. | .. | 1,045 | 661 |
| | | 37 | Sunkal Bidri .. .. .. | | 1,344 | 667 | 1,366 | 1,138 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,366 | 1,138 |
| | | 38 | Antarwalli .. .. .. | | 3,198 | 120 | 2,474 | 2,561 | .. | .. | 3 | 12 | 2,477 | 2,573 |
| | | 39 | Mudenur .. .. .. | | 2,065 | 294 | 1,194 | 1,054 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,194 | 1,054 |
| | | 40 | Mushtur .. .. .. | | 1,214 | 108 | 1,079 | 933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,079 | 933 |
| | | 41 | Mankur .. .. .. | | 1,145 | 64 | 1,036 | 965 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,036 | 965 |
| | | 42 | Krishnapur .. .. .. | | 314 | 7 | 292 | 187 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. | 297 | 195 |
| | | 43 | Bisalhalli .. .. .. | 1 12 | 980 | 351 | 689 | 542 | 38 | 45 | .. | .. | 722 | 587 |
| | | 44 | Malkanhalli .. .. .. | | 310 | 87 | 281 | 205 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 281 | 205 |
| | | 45 | Kollapur .. .. .. | | 491 | 20 | 411 | 275 | 13 | 24 | .. | .. | 424 | 299 |
| | | 46 | Timenhalli .. .. .. | | 344 | 104 | 217 | 167 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 217 | 167 |
| | | 47 | Belkeri .. .. .. .. | | 1,311 | 92 | 1,010 | 963 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,011 | 964 |
| | | 48 | Ramgondanhalli .. .. | | 814 | 102 | 561 | 481 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 562 | 483 |
| | | 49 | Lakmajikop .. .. .. | | 800 | 40 | 552 | 356 | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | 564 | 368 |
| | | 50 | Hanmanhalli .. .. .. | | 738 | 39 | 410 | 336 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 410 | 336 |

# DIX E.

*Survey Commissioner's Report No. 75 of 1878.*

| By Revision Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total arable Acres, including Inám. | Total unarable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | Unoccupied Waste. | | Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre. | Increase of Assessment per cent. |
| | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 9,176 | 815 | 4,886 | 6,060 | 15 | 40 | 190 | 1,575 | 5,091 | 7,675 | 1,971 | 871 | 1 3 4 | 51·6 |
| 2,465 | 699 | 722 | 804 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 730 | 815 | 1,576 | 508 | 0 5 9 | 10·9 |
| 2,635 | 610 | 1,662 | 1,862 | 12 | 44 | 126 | 579 | 1,800 | 2,485 | 284 | 124 | 1 4 0 | 64·5 |
| 4,495 | 407 | 3,485 | 3,670 | 6 | 14 | 34 | 66 | 3,525 | 3,750 | 76 | 36 | 1 0 10 | 33· |
| 2,259 | 291 | 1,765 | 1,600 | 16 | 30 | .. | .. | 1,781 | 1,630 | 39 | 14 | 0 14 5 | 41· |
| 3,522 | 361 | 2,533 | 2,570 | 43 | 119 | 43 | 274 | 2,619 | 2,963 | 307 | 180 | 1 1 2 | 44· |
| 1,880 | 73 | 1,356 | 2,058 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1,362 | 2,067 | .. | .. | 1 8 3 | 43·4 |
| 2,110 | 607 | 1,381 | 1,120 | 3 | 6 | 35 | 70 | 1,419 | 1,196 | 369 | 224 | 0 12 8 | 28·5 |
| 1,802 | 368 | 1,531 | 2,094 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,534 | 2,098 | .. | .. | 1 5 11 | 54·6 |
| 902 | 50 | 502 | 652 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 508 | 662 | 5 | 6 | 1 4 11 | 46·5 |
| 4,099 | 268 | 1,908 | 2,220 | .. | .. | 18 | 26 | 1,926 | 2,246 | 1,518 | 848 | 0 14 4 | 39·8 |
| 3,749 | 171 | 2,325 | 3,560 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2,327 | 3,563 | 305 | 214 | 1 7 0 | 53·1 |
| 2,166 | 262 | 1,291 | 940 | 24 | 47 | 9 | 15 | 1,324 | 1,002 | 691 | 196 | 0 9 6 | 24·5 |
| 1,156 | 332 | 826 | 1,300 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 829 | 1,302 | .. | .. | 1 9 2 | 53·2 |
| 1,440 | 471 | 525 | 374 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 528 | 378 | 672 | 362 | 0 9 10 | 44·8 |
| 430 | 22 | 251 | 338 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 | 338 | 40 | 26 | 1 4 0 | 49·6 |
| 1,128 | 28 | 642 | 1,052 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 | 1,052 | .. | .. | 1 10 3 | 65·9 |
| 906 | 85 | 790 | 720 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 790 | 720 | .. | .. | 0 14 7 | 44·8 |
| 643 | 31 | 612 | 374 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 613 | 376 | 2 | 2 | 0 9 10 | 36·2 |
| 1,225 | 66 | 780 | 976 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 781 | 978 | 208 | 114 | 1 1 9 | 67·8 |
| 4,326 | 992 | 2,335 | 2,120 | 87 | 184 | 36 | 52 | 2,458 | 2,356 | 1,003 | 624 | 0 13 9 | 40·9 |
| 2,613 | 1,978 | 1,555 | 1,322 | 21 | 51 | 33 | 115 | 1,609 | 1,488 | 203 | 68 | 0 13 6 | 68· |
| 656 | 195 | 580 | 426 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 582 | 430 | 33 | 22 | 0 11 9 | 57·5 |
| 264 | 192 | 184 | 210 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 184 | 210 | 5 | 4 | 1 2 1 | 73·6 |
| 3,738 | 341 | 2,963 | 4,034 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2,966 | 4,038 | 158 | 80 | 1 5 1 | 46·6 |
| 2,885 | 210 | 1,374 | 1,810 | .. | .. | 7 | 13 | 1,381 | 1,823 | 360 | 426 | 1 0 6 | 41·5 |
| 993 | 27 | 820 | 1,354 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 822 | 1,358 | .. | .. | 1 10 5 | 71·9 |
| 6,754 | 939 | 3,417 | 4,648 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 3,434 | 4,678 | 1,663 | 998 | 1 1 10 | 57·2 |
| 3,179 | 479 | 2,137 | 2,516 | 32 | 83 | 47 | 126 | 2,216 | 2,725 | 9 | 4 | 1 3 7 | 39·4 |
| 4,309 | 270 | 3,421 | 5,208 | 20 | 45 | 26 | 63 | 3,467 | 5,316 | 165 | 70 | 1 7 8 | 58·6 |
| 633 | 24 | 536 | 456 | 12 | 20 | .. | .. | 548 | 476 | 62 | 34 | 0 13 5 | 51·2 |
| 2,841 | 537 | 1,941 | 2,058 | 33 | 77 | .. | .. | 1,974 | 2,135 | 48 | 48 | 1 1 3 | 57·8 |
| 1,627 | 73 | 536 | 520 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 537 | 522 | 862 | 400 | 0 10 6 | 50· |
| 541 | 139 | 437 | 354 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 442 | 361 | 56 | 32 | 0 12 8 | 55· |
| 237 | 54 | 67 | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 38 | 162 | 60 | 0 6 10 | 22·6 |
| 83,784 | 12,462 | 52,076 | 60,920 | 370 | 834 | 621 | 2,998 | 53,067 | 64,752 | 13,314 | 8,597 | 1 1 2 | 43·8 |
| 1,342 | 456 | 1,033 | 791 | 9 | 16 | .. | .. | 1,042 | 807 | .. | .. | 0 12 5 | 22·1 |
| 1,917 | 584 | 1,419 | 1,398 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,419 | 1,398 | 106 | 53 | 0 15 3 | 22·3 |
| 3,225 | 110 | 2,528 | 3,283 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 2,541 | 3,304 | 278 | 131 | 1 3 6 | 28·4 |
| 2,057 | 272 | 1,187 | 1,563 | 7 | 20 | .. | .. | 1,194 | 1,583 | .. | .. | 1 5 3 | 50·2 |
| 1,220 | 92 | 1,087 | 1,173 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,087 | 1,173 | .. | .. | 1 1 3 | 25·7 |
| 1,152 | 59 | 1,042 | 1,269 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1,043 | 1,270 | .. | .. | 1 3 6 | 31·6 |
| 318 | 8 | 287 | 178 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 301 | 208 | .. | .. | 0 11 1 | 6·7 |
| 980 | 335 | 692 | 682 | 31 | 70 | .. | .. | 723 | 752 | 32 | 10 | 1 0 2 | 28·1 |
| 326 | 74 | 296 | 243 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 296 | 243 | .. | .. | 0 13 2 | 18·5 |
| 485 | 25 | 393 | 362 | 26 | 70 | .. | .. | 419 | 432 | .. | .. | 1 0 6 | 44·5 |
| 353 | 94 | 225 | 227 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 225 | 227 | 65 | 21 | 0 13 8 | 35·9 |
| 1,325 | 78 | 1,017 | 1,130 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,019 | 1,134 | 105 | 133 | 1 2 9 | 22·8 |
| 377 | 43 | 640 | 644 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 641 | 646 | 4 | 3 | 1 0 1 | 33·7 |
| 810 | 39 | 559 | 465 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 572 | 486 | 126 | 35 | 0 11 11 | 32·1 |
| 743 | 21 | 413 | 471 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 413 | 471 | .. | .. | 1 2 3 | 40·2 |

# APPENDIX

| Former Táluka. | Present Táluka. | Number. | Name of Village. | By former Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Maximum Dry-crop Rate. | Total arable Acres, including Inám. | Total arable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | 2nd Class. Rs. a. | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| | | 51 | Nagenhalli | 1 12 | 1,382 | 117 | 1,002 | 823 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1,003 | 824 |
| | | 52 | Virápur | | 309 | 24 | 183 | 164 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 164 |
| | | 53 | Aladkatti | | 1,925 | 326 | 1,269 | 1,100 | .. | .. | 5 | 20 | 1,274 | 1,120 |
| | | 54 | Nittur | | 1,182 | 124 | 1,008 | 775 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,008 | 775 |
| | | 55 | Kuskur | | 2,237 | 571 | 1,567 | 1,291 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,567 | 1,291 |
| | | 56 | Hediyal | | 2,178 | 92 | 1,477 | 1,021 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 12 | 1,491 | 1,052 |
| | | 57 | Gudad Hoshalli | | 1,750 | 418 | 1,070 | 684 | 11 | 17 | .. | .. | 1,081 | 701 |
| | | 58 | Gudad Bevinhalli | | 982 | 82 | 877 | 753 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 878 | 754 |
| | | 59 | Bannihatti | | 1,326 | 86 | 1,078 | 1,127 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 1,085 | 1,148 |
| | | | Total of the 2nd Class | .. | 30,135 | 4,408 | 22,136 | 18,544 | 103 | 152 | 16 | 61 | 22,255 | 18,757 |
| | | | | 3rd Class. Rs. a. | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| | | 60 | Hullatti | 1 10 | 1,626 | 2,131 | 992 | 864 | .. | .. | 3 | 9 | 995 | 873 |
| | | 61 | Shidgaahal | | 1,812 | 158 | 832 | 555 | 18 | 32 | .. | .. | 850 | 587 |
| | | 62 | Dombarhalli | | 541 | 42 | 287 | 161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 287 | 161 |
| | | 63 | Kankapur | | 321 | 57 | 242 | 216 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242 | 216 |
| | | 64 | Bevinhalli | | 1,073 | 575 | 442 | 232 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 443 | 236 |
| | | 65 | Gudguddapur | | 1,256 | 425 | 682 | 285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 682 | 285 |
| | | 66 | Airni | | 5,696 | 3,616 | 3,871 | 1,706 | .. | .. | 9 | 18 | 3,880 | 1,724 |
| | | 67 | Nadi Haralhalli | | 891 | 182 | 617 | 464 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 617 | 464 |
| | | 68 | Yettinhalli | | 1,720 | 118 | 1,537 | 1,404 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,537 | 1,404 |
| | | 69 | Gudad Anveri | | 2,024 | 395 | 789 | 726 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 791 | 729 |
| | | 70 | Choudadanpur | | 875 | 255 | 761 | 511 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 761 | 511 |
| | | 71 | Honhatti | | 2,801 | 516 | 1,902 | 1,285 | 22 | 65 | 73 | 803 | 1,997 | 2,153 |
| | | 72 | Maidar | | 1,565 | 63 | 898 | 691 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 898 | 691 |
| | | 73 | Gudgur | | 1,806 | 934 | 1,621 | 1,019 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,621 | 1,019 |
| | | 74 | Yellapur | | 1,364 | 403 | 1,008 | 399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,008 | 399 |
| | | 75 | Keri Mallapur | | 649 | 44 | 520 | 267 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520 | 267 |
| | | 76 | Budpanhalli | | 1,288 | 4,866 | 989 | 357 | 12 | 15 | .. | .. | 1,001 | 372 |
| | | 77 | Hanmapur | | 959 | 3,232 | 792 | 346 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 793 | 347 |
| | | 78 | Chandapur | | 634 | 329 | 395 | 260 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 395 | 260 |
| | | 79 | Nukapur | | 1,857 | 102 | 466 | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 466 | 131 |
| | | 80 | Madapur | | 1,063 | 351 | 571 | 356 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 571 | 356 |
| | | 81 | Chik Arlihalli | | 765 | 45 | 634 | 458 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 634 | 458 |
| | | 82 | Hire Arlihalli | | 643 | 44 | 585 | 379 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 585 | 379 |
| | | 83 | Medleri | | 4,550 | 3,915 | 2,349 | 1,097 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2,351 | 1,101 |
| | | 84 | Konantambgi | | 954 | 209 | 688 | 457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 688 | 457 |
| | | 85 | Somlapur | | 837 | 117 | 642 | 377 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 | 377 |
| | | 86 | Hire Bidri | | 3,913 | 538 | 2,151 | 2,098 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,151 | 2,098 |
| | | 87 | Yaklaspur | | 1,619 | 1,497 | 918 | 498 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 918 | 498 |
| | | 88 | Are Mallapur | | 2,337 | 442 | 1,704 | 894 | .. | .. | 4 | 8 | 1,708 | 902 |
| | | 89 | Are Yellapur | | 809 | 36 | 675 | 653 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 675 | 653 |
| | | 90 | Kudrihal | | 1,926 | 2,121 | 1,143 | 686 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,143 | 686 |
| | | 91 | Hadargeri | | 3,141 | 337 | 2,389 | 1,878 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,389 | 1,878 |
| | | 92 | Hiladhalli | | 1,142 | 415 | 714 | 470 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 714 | 470 |
| | | 93 | Chikkurwatti | | 1,562 | 331 | 1,004 | 788 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,004 | 788 |
| | | 94 | Belur | | 1,384 | 409 | 1,295 | 904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,295 | 904 |
| | | 95 | Guttal | | 9,290 | 1,046 | 4,347 | 2,308 | 95 | 257 | 92 | 884 | 4,534 | 3,449 |
| | | 96 | Timmapur | | 1,380 | 122 | 859 | 397 | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | 872 | 410 |
| | | 97 | Ippikopp | | 1,014 | 61 | 112 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 42 |
| | | 98 | Basapur | | 2,692 | 433 | 1,505 | 540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,505 | 540 |
| | | 99 | Kurgund | | 2,706 | 613 | 2,127 | 883 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 2,128 | 885 |
| | | 100 | Kaledewar | | 4,621 | 420 | 3,581 | 1,081 | 14 | 18 | .. | .. | 3,595 | 1,099 |

Old Ra'nebennur.

**E**—*continued.*

| By Revision Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total arable Acres, including Inâm. | Total unarable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | Unoccupied Waste. | | Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre. | Increase of Assessment per cent. |
| | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1,382 | 104 | 985 | 1,176 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | 989 | 1,184 | .. | .. | 1 3 2 | 43·7 |
| 308 | 20 | 180 | 231 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 | 231 | .. | .. | 1 4 6 | 40·9 |
| 1,926 | 327 | 1,226 | 1,379 | 7 | 12 | 22 | 37 | 1,255 | 1,428 | 400 | 235 | 1 0 1 | 27·5 |
| 1,180 | 96 | 1,004 | 1,015 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 1,006 | 1,019 | .. | .. | 1 0 2 | 31·5 |
| 2,265 | 526 | 1,597 | 1,617 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1,599 | 1,620 | 20 | 9 | 1 0 1 | 25·5 |
| 2,170 | 82 | 1,471 | 1,381 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 30 | 1,489 | 1,435 | 121 | 77 | 0 15 0 | 36·4 |
| 1,752 | 410 | 1,068 | 844 | 14 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 1,083 | 873 | 297 | 126 | 0 11 7 | 24·5 |
| 937 | 32 | 878 | 957 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 879 | 959 | .. | .. | 1 1 5 | 27·2 |
| 1,340 | 58 | 1,089 | 1,390 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 1,097 | 1,404 | .. | .. | 1 4 6 | 22·3 |
| 30,450 | 3,990 | 22,316 | 23,919 | 146 | 317 | 50 | 101 | 22,512 | 24,337 | 1,554 | 883 | 1 0 9 | 29·7 |
| 2,314 | 1,483 | 1,108 | 1,068 | .. | .. | 11 | 13 | 1,119 | 1,081 | 871 | 299 | 0 11 1 | 25·8 |
| 1,866 | 122 | 857 | 710 | 14 | 37 | .. | .. | 871 | 747 | 461 | 188 | 0 11 3 | 27·3 |
| 543 | 44 | 237 | 190 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 237 | 190 | 207 | 119 | 0 10 0 | 18·0 |
| 333 | 59 | 257 | 297 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 257 | 297 | 64 | 49 | 1 1 3 | 37·5 |
| 1,090 | 564 | 449 | 283 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 452 | 287 | 429 | 109 | 0 7 2 | 21·3 |
| 1,258 | 404 | 690 | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 690 | 310 | .. | .. | 0 7 2 | 8·3 |
| 5,648 | 3,687 | 3,853 | 2,327 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 25 | 3,874 | 2,356 | 880 | 562 | 0 9 10 | 36·7 |
| 893 | 111 | 618 | 609 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 618 | 609 | 4 | 3 | 0 15 10 | 31·2 |
| 1,717 | 108 | 1,536 | 1,865 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,536 | 1,865 | 5 | 3 | 1 3 5 | 32·3 |
| 2,042 | 337 | 815 | 931 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 817 | 934 | 719 | 279 | 0 12 8 | 28·1 |
| 1,023 | 132 | 796 | 821 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 796 | 821 | 99 | 26 | 0 15 2 | 60·7 |
| 2,827 | 525 | 1,779 | 1,487 | 19 | 76 | 198 | 1,222 | 1,996 | 2,785 | 21 | 6 | 1 6 2 | 29·4 |
| 1,552 | 96 | 905 | 899 | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 909 | 904 | 559 | 148 | 0 13 3 | 30·3 |
| 1,847 | 960 | 1,643 | 1,300 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1,658 | 1,307 | 72 | 19 | 0 12 2 | 28·3 |
| 1,398 | 392 | 1,011 | 458 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 47 | 1,034 | 531 | 115 | 33 | 0 7 10 | 33·1 |
| 653 | 45 | 516 | 331 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 38 | 541 | 421 | 6 | 2 | 0 12 4 | 57·7 |
| 2,085 | 4,141 | 1,046 | 427 | 20 | 51 | .. | .. | 1,066 | 478 | 750 | 188 | 0 5 10 | 23·5 |
| 1,721 | 2,496 | 811 | 406 | 19 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 840 | 450 | 748 | 208 | 0 6 8 | 29·7 |
| 669 | 276 | 416 | 408 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 416 | 408 | 73 | 55 | 0 15 2 | 56·9 |
| 1,914 | 87 | 482 | 164 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 482 | 164 | 883 | 185 | 0 4 1 | 25·2 |
| 1,137 | 320 | 578 | 515 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 578 | 515 | 188 | 70 | 0 12 3 | 44·7 |
| 768 | 48 | 638 | 655 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 638 | 655 | .. | .. | 1 0 5 | 43·0 |
| 658 | 29 | 600 | 520 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 600 | 520 | .. | .. | 0 13 10 | 37·12 |
| 5,394 | 3,108 | 2,987 | 1,506 | 15 | 35 | 17 | 27 | 3,019 | 1,568 | 1,265 | 512 | 0 7 9 | 42·4 |
| 971 | 208 | 701 | 621 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 701 | 621 | 40 | 44 | 0 14 4 | 35·9 |
| 360 | 125 | 663 | 483 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 663 | 483 | 46 | 33 | 0 11 3 | 28·1 |
| 3,931 | 536 | 2,278 | 2,935 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 2,279 | 2,937 | 106 | 62 | 1 4 1 | 40·0 |
| 2,624 | 575 | 881 | 535 | 14 | 28 | 24 | 114 | 919 | 677 | 1,562 | 431 | 0 7 2 | 35·9 |
| 3,037 | 286 | 1,770 | 1,134 | 10 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 1,792 | 1,209 | 750 | 275 | 0 9 4 | 34·0 |
| 813 | 43 | 694 | 886 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 694 | 886 | 32 | 18 | 1 3 11 | 35·7 |
| 2,027 | 2,002 | 1,221 | 671 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1,229 | 683 | 242 | 96 | 0 8 6 | |
| 3,168 | 334 | 2,407 | 2,654 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,407 | 2,654 | 34 | 37 | 1 1 8 | 41·3 |
| 1,161 | 412 | 757 | 656 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 758 | 658 | 38 | 14 | 0 13 6 | 40·0 |
| 1,605 | 276 | 1,036 | 1,128 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,036 | 1,128 | .. | .. | 1 1 5 | 43·1 |
| 1,871 | 446 | 1,327 | 1,201 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,328 | 1,203 | 79 | 104 | 0 14 10 | 33·1 |
| 9,015 | 1,312 | 4,336 | 2,834 | 62 | 278 | 269 | 1,937 | 4,667 | 5,049 | 1,588 | 429 | 0 14 0 | 46·4 |
| 1,390 | 131 | 854 | 497 | 16 | 45 | 7 | 10 | 877 | 552 | 772 | 135 | 0 6 11 | 34·6 |
| 1,018 | 42 | 112 | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 53 | 861 | 327 | 0 6 3 | 26·2 |
| 2,761 | 379 | 1,453 | 570 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,453 | 570 | 1,161 | 411 | 0 6 0 | 5·6 |
| 2,694 | 649 | 2,090 | 984 | 12 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 2,106 | 1,013 | 236 | 71 | 0 7 5 | 14·5 |
| 4,772 | 323 | 3,743 | 1,354 | 14 | 31 | 9 | 8 | 3,766 | 1,393 | 316 | 79 | 0 5 9 | 26·7 |

# APPENDIX

| Former Taluka. | Present Taluka. | Number. | Name of Village. | By former Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Maximum Dry-crop Rate. | Total arable Acres, including Inám. | Total unarable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | 3rd Class Rs. a. | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Old Ranebennur. | Karajgi. | 101 | Bardi | 1 10 | 1,245 | 984 | 823 | 323 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 823 | 323 |
| | | 102 | Haralhulli | | 576 | 407 | 432 | 401 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 432 | 401 |
| | | 103 | Narsipur | | 1,316 | 130 | 694 | 389 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 694 | 389 |
| | | 104 | Kanchargatti | | 315 | 527 | 217 | 197 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 229 | 223 |
| | | 105 | Belwagi | | 2,440 | 144 | 1,484 | 1,244 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,484 | 1,244 |
| | | 106 | Marol | | 2,125 | 271 | 1,236 | 983 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,236 | 983 |
| | | 107 | Kodbal | | 1,135 | 202 | 543 | 364 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 543 | 364 |
| | | 108 | Bomankatti | | 2,344 | 75 | 1,038 | 319 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,038 | 319 |
| | | 109 | Halgi | | 1,452 | 103 | 726 | 569 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 726 | 569 |
| | | 110 | Bail Madapur | | 1,422 | 52 | 996 | 369 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 996 | 369 |
| | | 111 | Hawanur | | 6,814 | 874 | 4,740 | 4,392 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,740 | 4,392 |
| | | 112 | Neglur | | 6,084 | 2,089 | 3,861 | 2,871 | 73 | 110 | 4 | 13 | 3,938 | 2,994 |
| | | 113 | Akur | | 2,091 | 494 | 894 | 587 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 894 | 587 |
| | | 114 | Kanwalli | | 4,082 | 732 | 1,846 | 1,137 | 58 | 132 | 48 | 268 | 1,952 | 1,537 |
| | | 115 | Hammanhalli | | 678 | 71 | 353 | 282 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 353 | 282 |
| | | 116 | Timmenhalli | | 469 | 38 | 304 | 232 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 304 | 232 |
| | | 117 | Somankatti | | 920 | 66 | 458 | 201 | .. | .. | 21 | 63 | 479 | 264 |
| | | 118 | Mannur | | 932 | 95 | 699 | 614 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 699 | 614 |
| | | 119 | Konantambagi | | 1,630 | 317 | 524 | 447 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 524 | 447 |
| | | 120 | Budgatti | | 1,065 | 143 | 678 | 524 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 678 | 524 |
| | | 121 | Kengod | | 1,332 | 481 | 883 | 412 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 885 | 418 |
| | | 122 | Mardur | | 2,029 | 156 | 992 | 653 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 992 | 653 |
| | | | Total of the 3rd Class | .. | 123,052 | 40,446 | 74,037 | 46,633 | 318 | 662 | 262 | 2,092 | 74,617 | 49,387 |
| | | | | 4th Class Rs. a. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 123 | Kerikop | 1 6 | 918 | 264 | 824 | 235 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 824 | 235 |
| | | 124 | Karlikop | | 1,031 | 280 | 917 | 263 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 917 | 263 |
| | | 125 | Gudsalkop | | 655 | 283 | 523 | 236 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 523 | 236 |
| | | 126 | Gudur | | 585 | 110 | 488 | 276 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 488 | 276 |
| | | 127 | Niralgi | | 1,863 | 444 | 1,078 | 714 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,078 | 714 |
| | | 128 | Guilgundi | | 583 | 66 | 360 | 263 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 360 | 263 |
| | | 129 | Hawasi | | 1,704 | 223 | 1,400 | 838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,400 | 838 |
| | | 130 | Shakar | | 1,558 | 248 | 1,155 | 542 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 1,156 | 545 |
| | | | Total of the 4th Class | .. | 8,887 | 1,918 | 6,745 | 3,367 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 6,746 | 3,370 |
| | | | Grand Total of all Classes. | .. | 239,813 | 64,746 | 154,705 | 110,496 | 548 | 1,056 | 540 | 3,483 | 155,793 | 1,15,035 |

**E**—*concluded.*

| By Revision Survey. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total arable Acres, including Inám. | Total unarable Acres. | Government Occupied Land. | | | | | | | | Unoccupied Waste. | | Average Assessment on Government Land per Acre. | Increase of Assessment per cent. |
| | | Dry-crop. | | Rice. | | Garden. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | |
| 1,356 | 884 | 838 | 375 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 838 | 375 | 280 | 54 | 0 6 2 | 16·1 |
| 572 | 439 | 427 | 531 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 427 | 531 | .. | .. | 1 3 11 | 32·4 |
| 1,290 | 164 | 719 | 517 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 719 | 517 | 402 | 101 | 0 8 10 | 32·9 |
| 329 | 569 | 225 | 275 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 20 | 239 | 323 | .. | .. | 1 5 7 | 44·8 |
| 2,459 | 146 | 1,501 | 1,825 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,501 | 1,825 | .. | .. | 1 3 5 | 46·7 |
| 2,342 | 187 | 1,405 | 1,513 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 1,408 | 1,519 | 8 | 2 | 1 1 3 | 54·5 |
| 1,181 | 171 | 585 | 515 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 585 | 515 | .. | .. | 0 14 1 | 41·5 |
| 2,377 | 96 | 1,090 | 421 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,090 | 421 | 934 | 229 | 0 5 2 | 32·0 |
| 1,477 | 104 | 739 | 860 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 739 | 860 | .. | .. | 1 2 7 | 51·1 |
| 1,444 | 33 | 1,009 | 576 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,009 | 576 | .. | .. | 0 9 2 | 56·1 |
| 6,893 | 683 | 4,764 | 6,136 | .. | .. | 16 | 22 | 4,780 | 6,158 | 11 | 3 | 1 4 7 | 40·2 |
| 6,474 | 1,887 | 3,903 | 4,062 | 79 | 264 | 18 | 22 | 4,000 | 4,348 | 359 | 125 | 1 0 5 | 45·2 |
| 2,132 | 489 | 895 | 819 | .. | .. | 17 | 24 | 912 | 843 | 94 | 21 | 0 13 9 | 43·6 |
| 4,146 | 704 | 1,939 | 1,440 | 45 | 184 | 102 | 643 | 2,086 | 2,267 | 977 | 247 | 0 13 2 | 47·5 |
| 682 | 70 | 350 | 377 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 354 | 384 | .. | .. | 1 1 4 | 36·2 |
| 466 | 24 | 302 | 312 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 303 | 314 | .. | .. | 1 0 7 | 35·3 |
| 914 | 70 | 547 | 287 | .. | .. | 20 | 31 | 567 | 318 | 219 | 62 | 0 7 9 | 20·5 |
| 919 | 103 | 687 | 902 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 687 | 902 | 9 | 5 | 1 4 10 | 45·6 |
| 1,778 | 241 | 577 | 688 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 577 | 688 | .. | .. | 1 3 1 | 53·9 |
| 1,059 | 146 | 697 | 729 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 697 | 729 | .. | .. | 1 0 9 | 39·1 |
| 1,373 | 430 | 910 | 564 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 917 | 575 | 75 | 21 | 0 9 7 | 37·6 |
| 2,047 | 111 | 1,010 | 920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,010 | 920 | 3 | 5 | 0 14 7 | 40·9 |
| 129,283 | 35,404 | 76,125 | 62,327 | 383 | 1,196 | 818 | 4,357 | 77,326 | 67,880 | 19,393 | 6,504 | 0 12 4 | 37·4 |
| 1,016 | 179 | 903 | 272 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 910 | 282 | .. | .. | 0 5 0 | 20·0 |
| 1,059 | 252 | 955 | 308 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 955 | 308 | .. | .. | 0 5 2 | 17·1 |
| 702 | 237 | 540 | 331 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 544 | 333 | 12 | 4 | 0 9 8 | 41·1 |
| 612 | 76 | 515 | 352 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 515 | 352 | .. | .. | 0 10 11 | 27·5 |
| 1,942 | 411 | 1,165 | 873 | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | 1,171 | 885 | 123 | 80 | 0 11 11 | 23·9 |
| 601 | 52 | 370 | 382 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 370 | 382 | .. | .. | 1 0 6 | 45·2 |
| 1,792 | 140 | 1,478 | 1,014 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,480 | 1,016 | .. | .. | 0 11 0 | 21·2 |
| 1,594 | 238 | 1,199 | 641 | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | 1,207 | 650 | 33 | 8 | 0 8 6 | 19·3 |
| 9,318 | 1,585 | 7,125 | 4,175 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 7,152 | 4,208 | 168 | 92 | 0 9 5 | 24·9 |
| 252,835 | 58,441 | 157,642 | 1,51,389 | 912 | 2,369 | 1,503 | 7,469 | 160,057 | 1,61,127 | 34,429 | 14,026 | 0 14 5 | 40·1 |

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 605 of 1878.

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR,

IN CHARGE, DHÁRWÁR;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

*Dhárwár Collector's Office,*
*Camp Dhárwár, 21st February* 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a Report, No. 75, dated 21st January 1878, from the Honourable Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., containing his proposals for the revision of the assessment of 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka.

2. In this instance, as in the other tálukas of this collectorate in which revision operations have been carried out of late, the lands have been entirely re-measured. Colonel Anderson clearly demonstrates that this procedure was in the end the most expeditious and economical, and in the tract under report there was an additional reason for entire re-measurement in the fact of a large portion of the lands in the vicinity of the Tungbhadra river being liable to considerable alterations in them consequent on floods.

3. The work of re-classification, as described by Colonel Anderson, seems to have been carried out with the most painstaking care and the precautions devised to prevent liability to error, by means of re-classification of a large percentage of the whole area should have fully effected their object. In the case of rice lands they have been entirely re-classed wherever the area by the new measurement showed an excess of more than one-fourth per cent. over the old area; while the water classification both in the case of garden and rice lands has been entirely re-cast.

4. The system followed elsewhere for preventing undue raising of rates in certain cases where an excessive difference was apparent between the old and the new classification by lowering the present classification by one class, has been adopted here.

5. Colonel Anderson's remarks in his paras. 10 and 11 on the under-classification of certain lands under the old survey and the reasons given for it are interesting; it is satisfactory to find that in

the present work such pains have been taken to avoid running into the other extreme of over-rating such lands.

6. The table attached to para. 13 of Colonel Anderson's report shows an increase in arable land during the last 30 years of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dry-crop land ... ... ... | ... | 4·7 per cent. |
| Rice land ... ... ... | ... | 56·8 „ |
| Garden land ... ... ... | ... | 158·5 „ |

these figures are most satisfactory, and speak strongly in favour of the survey system.

7. I am not personally acquainted with the Ránebennur Táluka, which has never been in my charge, so can add nothing to the description of the distribution of soils and of the climate given by Colonel Anderson in his 16th para. The facilities of communication have been enormously increased in the last thirty years and the táluka may now be said to be well off for roads.

8. In his para. 20 Colonel Anderson remarks on the falling off in the numbers of the weaving population of the táluka—weaving being the chief industry. The data available are not very satisfactory, but the falling off does not appear to be very startling.

9. The figures for " population " given by Colonel Anderson in his table appended to para. 21 do not call for special remark. At the time the table was prepared the numbers were, as he remarks, probably somewhat reduced by emigration. The increase in flat-roofed and tiled-houses is, as noted by Colonel Anderson, a reliable sign of increased prosperity.

10. The marked increase in the number of agricultural cattle, noted by Colonel Anderson, does not strike me as very great, the increase being only 11·46 per cent. in a period of 30 years which, considering the immense area available for grazing, is not enormous. The increase in carts, however, of 246 per cent. is very great, and shows how the improved facilities of communication have opened out trade. Colonel Anderson is probably correct in asserting that both as regards carts and cattle the returns are not correct, and do not give the full numbers, as many of them were employed on the trade to the coast which during the famine was very lucrative work, and many of the cattle also were turned into the jungles to graze.

11. The decrease in the number of sheep, goats, and ponies and horses is accounted for by Colonel Anderson. This collectorate has never been a good one for breeding ponies or horses, and now few or none are bred here.

12. There must, as remarked by Colonel Anderson, be some enormous error in the figures given in Statement No. IV., columns

10 and 11. It is absurd to suppose that out of a total population of 82,469, and with a total number of schools, Government and private, amounting to 60, that there can be only 2,502 persons able to read and write.

13. The statistics shown by Colonel Anderson in the table referred to in his para. 28 regarding the sale, mortgage, and lease of lands, as illustrated by the records of the Registration Department, are most startling. I can myself arrive at no other conclusion than that adopted by Colonel Anderson, viz., that in a large number of cases we have not the whole transaction before us. The sums entered as paid for lands on sale or mortgage are so entirely variable and out of proportion to the assessment of such lands as to be quite inexplicable on any other theory. The most extraordinary feature of all is, perhaps, that noted by Colonel Anderson, of the little contrast shown between the sums realized by sale or mortgage of Inám lands paying only one anna cess, and that of Government lands bearing full survey assessment.

14. The increase in price of grain and other produce is enormous, but is fully accounted for by the largely increased facilities of communication which afford ready market, for the disposal of such produce.

15. In his para. 33 Colonel Anderson points out the increased prices fetched by cotton, both indigenous and exotic. The question of improving the quality of the exotic cotton by maintaining establishments for the proper repairing of saw-gins and by importation from time to time of supplies of fresh seed, is one that has been frequently before Government. The gin-repairing establishments have been of late years dwindled away, and at last entirely collapsed. On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Dhárwár the question of their re-establishment was raised, and His Excellency issued orders for this being at once carried out. Mr. Walton, of the Cotton Department, has commenced this work most energetically, the gin owners have subscribed liberally, and large numbers of cotton gins are coming in for repairs. Mr. Walton is very sanguine of success. It is to be hoped that this not a mere temporary rousing up of the gin owners who have hitherto been so apathetic to their own interests, but I must confess that looking back on my experience of the old gin-repairing fatcories I am not very hopeful of the success of the measure. The present year, however, is a very favourable one for the project, as cotton promises to be a bumper crop, and there will be full employment for all the available gins.

16. In his para. 35 Colonel Anderson fully reviews the revenue history of the tract under report from the year 1837-38. The complete cessation of remissions in the later years is a most

satisfactory proof of the increasing prosperity of the people and of the soundness of the assessments. The amount of outstanding balance at the end of the famine year 1876-77, viz., Rs. 4,756, is trifling, as compared with the total realizable revenue.

*Para.* 38, *Forests.*

17. With reference to Colonel Anderson's para. 38 there is, it seems, an error* in the figures given by him in columns 8 and 14 of Appendix D, for the year 1876-77. The figures in column 8 should have been 34,241, *i.e.*, just 8,027 acres more than are shown in the table. The difference of 8,027 acres being on account of unoccupied assessed arable land set apart mainly for kurans and grazing. The figures in column 14 will require to be altered to 247,839, the same as for the preceding year.

18. With the exception of last year 1876-77—the "Famine year"—the number of notices served on revenue defaulters is a very small; and the fact that with the exception of the comparatively small sum of Rs. 4,756, which remained outstanding at the close of the year, all the revenue was recovered without recourse to distraint, speaks well for the prosperity and general condition of the agriculturists. The outstandings will, as anticipated by Colonel Anderson, probably be recovered during the current year.

19. I now come to the most important point, viz., the rates which Colonel Anderson proposes to introduce on revision.

Captain Wingate, in his original settlement of the táluka, divided it into two groups for dry-crop soils with two rates of assessment, viz., one group to the west with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0, and the other to the east with a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0. Colonel Anderson divides it into four groups with four maximum rates as under:—

| No. | Villages. | Maixmum Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. p. |
| 1 | 35. Bordering on Poona and Harrihur road ... ... | 2 0 0 |
| 2 | 24. To south-west of above villages ... ... | 1 12 0 |
| 3 | 63. To east and north-east of the táluka ... ... | 1 10 0 |
| 4 | 8. Extreme north-east ... ... ... ... | 1 6 0 |

* *Note to para.* 17 *by the Survey Commissioner.*—The Collector is mistaken. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the figures given by the Survey Commissioner in para. 38 of his report and in the Appendix are correct, the area of about 8,000 acres having been removed by order of the Collector from the arable assessed area of waste land and set apart as "kuran" and entered as "unassessed" with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

These rates being precisely the same as those introduced in the old Bankápur Táluka two years ago. Although I am not personally acquainted with the Ránebennur Tluáka, I have a thorough knowledge of the present Bankápur Táluka, of which I have been in charge for the last five years; and Ránebennur Táluka is, I believe, so very similar to Bankápur in every way, that the rates which are applicable to the one are equally so to the other táluka. The rates introduced into Bankápur have proved satisfactory, and I have never heard a murmur against them. The maximum rate for the rice lands is also the same that was adopted in old Bankápur, and similarly a maximum of Rs. 12 has been settled for bágáít lands. This rate is, in my opinion, a fair one, and its introduction will probably result, as anticipated by Colonel Anderson, in an extension in garden lands and consequent increase in revenue. The low average rate of assessment on garden lands, as shown by the returns under the present settlement, viz., Rs. 15-6-0, is fully accounted for by Colonel Anderson.

20. The holders of Inám lands availing themselves of water for irrigational purposes from tanks constructed by Government will, of course, as pointed out by Colonel Anderson, be called upon to pay water-rate.

21. The average increase in revenue calculated upon the rates proposed is 40·1 per cent., and this does not appear by any means excessive. In the first group of villages, 35 in number, the average increase is 48·8 per cent.; but considering the advantages of improved communications enjoyed by these villages this increase is not, in my opinion, too great. In the few individual villages (7 in all) shown in Appendix E., in which the increase exceeds 60 per cent., two reasons given by Colonel Anderson are satisfactory, and it appears that such individual cases are fewer in this táluka than they have been elsewhere.

22. From Colonel Anderson's remarks on the probable result of the settlement of the Judi on Inám lands by the imposition of Mamul Judi or the present survey assessment, whichever may be the lower, it appears that he thinks that the consequent increase in revenue will not suffice to meet the increased emoluments payable to village officers by percentage on the revised rates; but even if this be the case, the advantage of having the Judi settled on a fixed and fair basis, will, in my opinion, quite out-balance every tenable * loss in revenue that the change may involve.

*S. O.

23. The cost of the revision of assessment amounts in all, according to Colonel Anderson's estimate, to Rs. 47,856, and he estimates the increase in annual revenue at Rs. 50,000, viz., 46,142

increase on lands now occupied and the balance of Rs. 3,858, from lands now waste, that will be taken up for cultivation. Even if such waste lands are not taken up, the cost of the revision comes to but a little more than Rs. 2,000 over the increase of revenue for one year; this cannot be considered excessive. The increase in revenue is about 10 per cent. less in the tract under report than has been obtained elsewhere in the Dhárwár Collectorate, but Colonel Anderson gives good reason for this, and considering the total estimated increase on the revision of the whole collectorate, as shown in Colonel Anderson's 61 para., there is, I consider, every reason to be fully satisfied with the result of the work so far as it has now gone. From my own experience of the collectorate, and from conversation with the people, both official and non-official, I can fully endorse Colonel Anderson's statement that the revision rates have, up to this time, been accepted by the people without demur, and that they look upon them as just and reasonable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. WADDINGTON,
First Assistant Collector.

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No. 467 of 1878.

FROM
A. GREY, ESQUIRE,
COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION;

To
THE HON'BLE E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I.,
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Belgaum, 7th March 1878.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward papers, as per margin, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of one hundred and thirty villages, formerly comprised in the old Ránebennur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate, which are now distributed as follows:—

1 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Division's No. 75, dated 21st January 1878, and accompaniments.
2 From the 1st Assistant Collector in charge Dhárwár, No. 605, dated 21st February 1878.

94 villages in the present Ránebennur Táluka.
36 villages transferred to the Karajgi Táluka.

2. The system of re-measurement and classification, which has been adopted by the Survey Commissioner, has been fully described in former reports of other tálukas in the collectorate that have come under revision. Paragraphs 3 to 12 of the present report show, in detail, that these important operations are conducted in a complete and careful manner; and that every precaution is taken to avoid error and unequal assessment.

Climate and products.

3. Paras. 15 to 17 contain a description of the features of the country, its climate and products. The rain-fall is not uniform in the tract under notice, it being more certain and favourable in the western part than in the east and north-east. The Ránebennur Táluka has, however, the advantage of receiving the rains of both monsoons, and the rain-fall, on an average of years, has been sufficient and timely in a large majority of the villages. The usual dry-crops—jowári, tur, wheat, oil-seeds and cotton, principally of the New Orleans variety, are the principal products, with some rice grown in the western villages. In a few villages, where large tanks exist, irrigated crops are raised.

Communications.

4. The táluka has obtained its full share of the benefits that have been conferred on the whole district by the great improvement that has lately been effected in its communications, as a great impetus has been given to traffic by opening out roads in all directions, which enable the produce to find its way to the markets in the district as well as to those on the coast and in the interior.

Comparative statistics, past and present.

5. The statement that usually accompanies the Survey Commissioner's reports shows the comparative statistics of thirty years ago and the present time :—

| | Thirty years ago at the time of previous Settlement. | 1877. | Increase. | Decrease. | Percentage Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population .. .. .. .. | 66,064 | 82,469 | 16,405 | .. | +24·83 |
| Houses . { Flat-roofed and tiled .. .. | 9,160 | 14,784 | 5,624 | .. | +61·39 |
| Houses . { Thatched .. .. .. | 3,704 | 2,710 | .. | 994 | —26·83 |
| Agricultural cattle .. .. .. | 18,042 | 20,110 | 2,068 | .. | +11·46 |
| Cows, buffaloes and their young .. .. | 37,342 | 26,635 | .. | 10,707 | —28·67 |
| Sheep and goats .. .. .. .. | 36,118 | 22,761 | .. | 13,357 | —36·98 |
| Carts .. .. .. .. .. | 899 | 3,114 | 2,215 | .. | +246·38 |
| Horses and ponies .. .. .. | 623 | 427 | .. | 196 | —31·46 |
| Wells and budkis, or well-like erections on banks of streams .. .. .. .. | 687 | 1,032 | 345 | .. | +50·21 |
| Tanks . { Irrigation .. .. .. | 18 | 17 | .. | 1 | — 5·55 |
| Tanks . { Drinking .. .. .. | 56 | 68 | 12 | .. | +21·42 |

As these statistics were prepared at an unfavourable time, when some of the inhabitants of the táluka had been dispersed by the famine, the rate of population shows a fair increase and the larger number of the better class of houses, which appear in the return, indicates an improvement in the circumstances of the agricultural community.

Population.

6. Statistics prepared by village officers regarding the amount of live-stock in a district are generally unreliable, and I attach little importance one way or another to the increase of agricultural cattle which appears in these returns. As there is a large extent of grazing still available in the táluka, the comparative number of animals is not larger than might be expected, and there is no assurance that their quality or breed has in any way improved.

Cattle.

7. The increase in the number of carts is the natural result of the great improvement in the communications, and shows that the produce of táluka is largely exported to the coast and to the marts in the interior of the country.

Carts.

8. It is much to be regretted that more accurate information has not been obtained of the number of persons residing in the villages comprised within the tract of country under notice, who are able to read. As there has lately been an addition to the number of schools where the attendance of boys is good, there can hardly have been a falling off in the number of educated persons during the last thirty years. The educational statistics must have been imperfectly prepared, or the decrease must be owing to the causes mentioned by Colonel Anderson in the concluding part of para. 27 of his report.

Education.

9. The returns (Appendices A and B) which accompany the Survey Commissioner's report show the high value that land has reached in the tract under notice, 81·37 per cent. of the Government occupied land is cultivated by the occupant himself or in partnership with other persons.

10. The usual difficulty has been experienced in forming an accurate comparison between the prices of produce in former and present years. For some of the past seasons no information is forthcoming, and the sources from which the Survey officers obtain the data, on which alone they can base their calculations, are at the best very unreliable.* The result of the Survey Commissioner's

Comparative prices of produce.

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* *Note to para.* 10 *by the Survey Commissioner.*—The statements of prices prevalent in past years are obtained from the Mámlátdar through the Collector, and are supplemented where entries are imperfect or doubtful by information obtained by the classing officers from the táluka records or from local merchants' books.

investigations, however, shows a marked rise in prices during the last thirty years, and the increased value of New Orleans cotton must render this article of produce very remunerative to the grower and exporter. Colonel Anderson has very properly excluded from his calculations the exceptional prices of 1877, but as the effects of the year of drought still show themselves by a continuance in high prices, the holders of land may reasonably look forward to large profits for some time to come.

**Past Revenue History.**

11. The past revenue history of the tract under revision (since 1837-38) is discussed in paras. 34 to 41 of the Survey Commissioner's report, and the following figured abstract shows the fluctuations in Government occupied and unoccupied land and in the collections and remissions :—

| Year. | Government Occupied Land. | Government arable assessed Unoccupied Land. | Collections on Government Land. | Remissions. | Outstanding Balance at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1837-38 to 1846-47 .. .. .. | 62,825 | 142,371 | 78,914 | 8,238 | 4,179 |
| 1847-48 to 1856-57 .. .. .. | 96,179 | 86,388 | 80,756 | 2,142 | 5,219 |
| 1857-58 to 1866-67 .. .. .. | 149,680 | 38,117 | 1,11,851 | .... | .... |
| 1867-68 to 1876-77 .. .. .. | 157,603 | 31,279 | 1,15,694 | 1 | 476 |

The entire absence of any remissions and the large increase in the area of occupied land during the period between 1857-58 and 1875-76 prove the success of the last settlement. During the years immediately preceding the introduction of the survey in 1847-48, the táluka seems to have been in a very depressed condition and the collections of land revenue were gradually falling off. A reaction took place immediately after the survey rates were introduced and a steady increase in the occupied area and land revenue continued till the highest point was reached in 1864-65. There have since been some fluctuations in the cultivation and collections, but the net increase during the last thirty years fully proves how the tract under notice has advanced in wealth and prosperity.

**Proposed assessment.**

12. The important question regarding the rates of assessment which the Survey Commissioner proposes to impose on the villages under notice is discussed in paras. 43 to 53 of the report. At the settlement of 1847-48 the táluka was divided into two groups with different rates of assessment.

1*st*.—One bearing an assessment of Rs. 1-6-0.

2*nd*.—Bearing an assessment of Rs. 1-4-0.

Colonel Anderson divides the tract into four groups as follows :—

(1.) 35 villages, which he considers to possess the best climate for dry-crop cultivation, for which he proposes a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

(2.) 24 villages, immediately to the south-west of the first group in a situation, where the rain-fall is less favourable for dry-crop maximum, assessment Rs. 1-12-0 per acre.

(3.) 63 villages forming the mass of the east and north-east of the táluka where the distance from the main lines of traffic is greater and the rain-fall still more unfavourable; the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.

(4.) For the remaining 8 villages a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 is proposed.

For the rice lands the Survey Commissioner proposes one maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0, of the same that has been already sanctioned for the old Bankápur Táluka. The large increase in the cultivation of this description of produce since the last settlement shows that with fair assessments the crops prove highly remunerative. The system adopted by Colonel Anderson, in assessing this description of lands, has been fully discussed in former reports, and has received the sanction of Government. The same procedure has been followed in the villages now under notice.

Garden lands.

13. In his reports on the revision of the Hángal and Bankápur tálukas, Colonel Anderson explained, in detail, that the former rates on this description of cultivation were oppressively high, but that circumstances prevented Captain Wingate from reducing them to the lowest possible level. It is now proposed that a lower maximum rate should be imposed throughout, but it is anticipated that by the increase of garden area and by the rates being made more uniform there will still be a considerable increase of revenue under this head.

14. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the villages under every head :—

| Class. | Number of Villages in each. | Maximum Dry-crop Rate. | By former Survey. | | By Revision Survey. | | | | | | Increase of Assessment per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Government Occupied Land. | | Government Occupied Land. | | Government unoccupied assessed Waste. | | Total. | | |
| | | | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | Acres. | Assessment. | |
| | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1st .. .. | 35 | 2 0 0 | 52,175 | 43,521 | 53,067 | 64,752 | 13,314 | 6,597 | 66,381 | 71,349 | 4,808 |
| 2nd .. .. | 24 | 1 12 0 | 22,255 | 18,757 | 22,512 | 24,337 | 1,554 | 833 | 24,066 | 25,170 | 29·7 |
| 3rd .. .. | 63 | 1 10 0 | 74,617 | 49,387 | 77,326 | 67,880 | 19,393 | 6,504 | 96,719 | 74,384 | 37·4 |
| 4th .. .. | 8 | 1 6 0 | 6,746 | 3,370 | 7,152 | 4,208 | 168 | 92 | 7,320 | 4,300 | 24·9 |
| Total .. | 130 | ... | 1,55,793 | 1,15,035 | 1,60,057 | 1,61,177 | 34,429 | 14,026 | 1,94,486 | 1,75,203 | 40·1 |

From this it will be observed—

1*st.*—That the average increase is 40·1 in the whole tract revised;

2*nd.*—That the maximum percentage is 48·8 in 35 villages;

3*rd.*—That the increase on the remaining groups is at 37·4 and under, and that the lowest increase amounts to 24·9 per cent.

15. When the assessment of villages is examined in detail, it is satisfactory to find that there are only seven villages in which the assessment has been increased over 60 per cent. It appears that all these villages have a large proportion of very superior land which can well bear the additional rates imposed upon them.

Results of proposed revision.

16. The general result of the revised rates is an estimated increase of revenue from Rs. 1,15,035 to Rs. 1,61,177, a net increase of Rs. 46,142. The average rate of assessment per acre will be Rs. 1-0-1 against the existing rate of Rs. 0-11-6, being an increase on the average of Rs. 0-4-7 per acre.

17. I believe that Government will have no difficulty in according their sanction to the revised rate now proposed by the Survey Commissioner. Considering the advance of the country in wealth and prosperity, the improvement in the communications, the increase in prices and the extension of cultivation, there is little doubt that higher rates of assessment might have been imposed without injustice to the agricultural community.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. GREY,
Commissioner, S. D.

[To be substituted for Government Resolution of the same number and date.]

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1546.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1878.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 467, dated 7th March 1878—

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 75, dated 21st January 1878, with accompaniments.
Letter from the Collector of Dhárwár, No. 605, dated 21st February 1878.

Submitting correspondence noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision of the assessment of the 130 villages formerly comprised in the old Ránebennur Táluka, of the Dhárwár Collectorate; and requesting sanction to the proposed settlement.

RESOLUTION.—The thirty years' settlement introduced in 1847-48 into the 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka in the Dhárwár Collectorate having expired, proposals are now submitted in these papers for revising their assessment. These 130 villages are now distributed as under:—

94 villages remain in the present Ránebennur Táluka.

36 villages have been transferred to the Karajgi Táluka.

2. The tract, under report, has been entirely re-measured, as in the case of the other tálukas in which revision settlement has been carried out in the district. A special reason, however, existed in the present case for entire re-measurement, owing to the changes caused by the floods of the Tungbhadra, which formed the eastern boundary of the old Ránebennur Táluka for about 60 miles, the soil along the greater portion of this length consisting principally of "regur" or black cotton soil. The operations both of re-measurement and re-classification, which also became necessary, appear to have been conducted with great care and accuracy.

3. The rainfall is described as being generally sufficient and favourable in the western part of the táluka, but somewhat uncertain and less favourable in the other portion; the chief products being jowári, tur, wheat, oil-seeds, and cotton, of which the last-named forms the largest and most valuable export of the tract, about 35,000 acres, or one-sixth of the area, being under cotton.

4. Before the introduction of the settlement thirty years ago the táluka appears to have been in a very depressed condition.

Three-fifths of the arable land were then waste, the land possessing little or no saleable value; and for some years immediately preceding the expiring settlement, collections were falling off.

5. Since the introduction of the survey settlement, a great change has taken place in the circumstances of the táluka. Four-fifths of the arable land are now in occupation, most of it possessing good saleable value, as evidenced by the fact noticed by the Commissioner, that 81·37 per cent. of the Government occupied land is now cultivated by the occupant himself. The population has increased from 66,064 to 82,469 or about 24·83 per cent.; the number of flat-roofed and tiled houses has risen from 9,160 to 14,784 or 61·39 per cent.; agricultural cattle have increased from 18,042 to 20,110 or 11·46 per cent.; carts from 899 to 3,114 or 246·38; and wells from 647 to 1,032 or 50·21 per cent. The educational statistics are so manifestly inaccurate that they cannot be accepted as in any way representing the state of education in the district, and the Commissioner of Survey should, if he conveniently can, submit a revised statement No. IV. regarding this subject, to be substituted for that accompanying the present report. The most noticeable increase is that which has taken place in the number of flat-roofed and tiled houses and carts. All these facts, coupled with the absence of any remissions during the last two decades of the past settlement or of any outstanding balances except during the famine year of 1876-77, afford ample evidence of the prosperity the tract has attained under the settlement.

6. By Captain Wingate's settlement the villages were arranged under two groups with the maximum rates of Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, respectively. Under the altered state of things, Colonel Anderson proposes to divide them into four classes with maximum rates as follows:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class, comprising | 35 | villages, | maximum | rate | Rs. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd do. | „ | 24 | „ | „ | „ „ | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 3rd do. | „ | 63 | „ | „ | „ „ | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 4th do. | „ | 8 | „ | „ | „ „ | 1 | 6 | 0 |

For rice land, the same rate as that adopted for similar lands in the Bankápur Táluka has been proposed, viz., Rs. 8; and for garden lands, Rs. 12 per acre, in place of Rs. 15, the maximum rate in the previous settlement, a rate which was, however, purely nominal as explained in paragraph 50 of the Survey Commissioner's report. The propriety of these rates has been fully discussed in the settlement of the tálukas named above, and need not therefore be re-considered here. Under the proposed rates, the average for the rice land will be Rs. 2-10-2 against Rs. 1-15-2, and Rs. 4-15-6 against Rs. 6-7-2 for garden lands.

7. The result of the proposals, including those relating to the rice and garden lands, will be to increase the Government demand upon the area in occupation from Rs. 1,15,035 to Rs. 1,61,177, or 40·1 per cent. In seven villages the increase at the revised rates is in excess of 60 per cent. This is accounted for by the fact that these villages contain very superior land.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asundi. | Yannihoshalli. |
| Karur. | Choudadanpur. |
| Taredhalli. | Kodial. |
| Nelwagal. | |

8. Looking to the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the táluka and its inhabitants, looking also to the very great rise in prices, and to the new markets which the projected Railway from Kárwár to Bellary will open to the produce of this fertile district, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks that the increase under the proposed rates is certainly not more than it can fairly be expected to bear. He is accordingly pleased to sanction Colonel Anderson's proposals which have been most carefully prepared and thoughtfully worked out, and are concurred in both by the Commissioner, S. D., and the Collector of Dhárwár. They should be carried out, and the usual guarantee for the permanence of the rates given.

9. Under the revised assessment, the average rate per acre will be Rs. 1-0-1, being an increase of 0-4-7 over the present average rate.

10. Government concur with the Survey Commissioner that the holders of inám lands, who use water for irrigational purposes from tanks constructed by Government, should be called upon to pay water rate, unless they can show they have a right to use the water.

11. Much credit is due to Mr. Wingate for the manner in which he has done the work of re-classification of the land, and the preparation of the statistics attached to the report.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
The Collector of Dhárwár.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. (with a request that he will submit a draft notification regarding the duration of the settlement sanctioned).
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 6303.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1878.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 25, dated 24th October 1878 :—

"The correspondence relative to the revision of the assessment in 130 villages of the old Ránebennur Táluka in the Dhárwár Collectorate, forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 12th July, No. 28 of 1878, has been considered by me in Council.

"2. The whole tract has been re-measured, and the general result is that the old measurement has been fairly verified. Under the former survey the area was 304,559, under the present survey it is 306,276, the difference being 1,717 acres, or a little more than a small fraction above ½ per cent. on the whole acreage. By making each occupancy in a survey number, a separate and distinct number, the survey numbers have been increased from 12,438 to 19,839, but each occupancy being thus rendered an independent and recognized holding a great source of confusion and disagreement has been closed.

"3. Colonel Anderson describes the táluka as essentially a dry-crop tract, the prevailing products being jowári, tur, wheat, oil seeds, and cotton. The New Orleans variety of cotton is more largely grown than the native variety, and thrives well. Whatever rice there is is mostly grown in the western villages. In only five villages are there tanks of considerable size. It is well supplied with roads, whereas thirty years ago there was not a mile of made road in the táluka. All the present roads carry a very heavy cart traffic during the greater part of the year. There are also many local roads, connecting large markets, of which there are three large ones, Byadgi, Ránebennur, and Guttal. There are also cart tracts in abundance, which make good fair weather roads.

"4. In paragraphs 30 to 33 of his report, Colonel Anderson gives some interesting details relative to the rise of prices in cereals, oil seeds, and especially in cotton, and in paragraphs 34 and 35 some statements as to the occupation of Government lands before and after the old settlement. Of these it will be sufficient to mention, as indicative of the marked progress of the táluka under the survey settlement, that in 1847-48, the year of the introduction of the settlement, the occupied area amounted to 65,196 acres, and the assessment to Rs. 78,095, the remissions to Rs. 20,905, and the collections to Rs. 57,190, while in 1875-76 the occupied area was 156,193 acres, and the assessment Rs. 1,55,228, the whole of which was collected.

"5. When the old survey was made by Captain (now Sir George) Wingate, in 1847-48, the whole tract was in a very depressed condition, and that able officer saw that it required careful nursing and indulgence. He accordingly divided the táluka into two groups. On the first, or western, group he imposed a maximum rate of assessment of Rs. 1-6-0

per acre; on the second, or eastern group, a maximum assessment of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre; on rice land a maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre; and on garden land a maximum of Rs. 15 per acre. Colonel Anderson proposed to divide the táluka into four groups, as follows:—

I.—35 villages, a maximum of Rs. 2 per acre.
II.—24 villages, a maximum of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre.
III.—63 villages, a maximum of Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.
IV.—8 villages, a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre.

"For rice lands an uniform rate of Rs. 8 per acre. Experience showed Captain Wingate that he had under-rated the productive powers of these lands, and, in tálukas subsequently settled, he adopted rates as high as Rs. 8 per acre. On garden land, Colonel Anderson proposes a maximum of Rs. 12, explaining that though Captain Wingate proposed a maximum of Rs. 15, it was never actually imposed, and in only three instances was more than Rs. 12 demanded. In fact, Captain Wingate suggested Rs. 15, because the old rate before the settlement now expiring was Rs. 40 per acre.

"6. The increased rates proposed by Colonel Anderson are justified by the general improvement in the táluka, the contiguity of the villages to good roads, the increase of prices, and the considerable proportion of very superior land. Four-fifths of the arable land are now in occupation, and are shown to have a good saleable value. The proposed assessments will raise the Government demand from Rs. 1,15,035 to Rs. 1,61,177, an increase of Rs. 46,142, or 40·1 per cent. This increase appears to be fully justified by the present condition and future prospects of these villages.

"7. The new settlement has been approved by the Collector of Dhárwár, by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, and by your Excellency in Council. In granting my sanction to it, I desire that an expression of my approbation may be conveyed to Colonel Anderson for his able report. I also notice with great satisfaction the careful manner in which Mr. Wingate has prepared the statistics attached to the report."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the officers concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1546, dated 26th March 1878.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Dhárwár.

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